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DR. KING'S

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS



Containing the favorite formulas of the most Eminent
Medical Authorities, collected from their
Published Writings



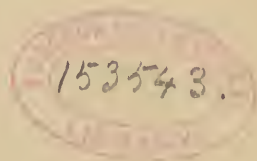
BY
JOHN H. KING, M.D.



Second Edition



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Introductory.

In presenting this work to the public, I do so by making no claim to originality in the composition or discovery of elements that enter into the formulas given as remedial agents; nor do I desire to be understood by the practicing physician as underestimating the value of diagnosis and the principles of the science of medicine, as they are recognized in the regular schools. My object for some time has been and is to place in the hands of the general masses of our people the means of relieving the active forms of diseases and meeting the emergencies of the sick room.

In the large majority of diseases that flesh is heir to, a judicious and prompt use of remedial agents, at the commencement of the trouble, will prevent its developments and restore the sufferer to health.

No one knows how to appreciate more fully the truth of the old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," than an experienced physician; while to every person of common sense the old but equally true saying, "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," is a philosophic fact.

Avoiding technical phraseology, the author has endeavored in plain language to express the conditions of life and of health; to set forth the causes of diseases and invoke the curative agencies, which a long experience has enabled the most successful physicians to use in relieving the infirmities and the diseases of the human family.

I am aware that some physicians discountenance the use of this work among the people, claiming they are the cause of the evils they profess to eradicate. This objection, however, is limited to

that class of physicians who are more concerned to secure a large fee bill than to those who, in the exercise of their divine art, would seek to place the means of relief in the reach of those who cannot be misled by the superstitious idea that there is beyond science and experience a mystical power in the person of a doctor.

To all classes, physicians or laymen, I present this work as simply an aid to them, assured that if the directions given are strictly complied with that no harm can come to either, and that a great deal of suffering could be relieved—and promptly relieved—at a comparatively small cost.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. KING.

HYGIENE.

Hygiene is a term used to express the knowledge or science of health. This is the normal or natural condition of all life, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom, while diseases, whether hereditary or produced by any cause operating after birth, is an abnormal or unnatural condition.

The conditions of life are all dependent upon the normal operations of the forces in nature which are placed there by the Creator, and though silently acting are always and essentially present before there can be life.

The forces are HEAT, LIGHT and MOISTURE, and from them a fourth, which is now conceded to be produced by the other three—ELECTRICITY. These forces acting in a normal manner upon the germ cell, whether it be the OVUM of a human being or the germ cell of a plant, bring on those developments which culminate in the life of an individual or in that of a plant.

If these forces are disturbed in their operations by any constitutional disease or debility, the parents from whose loins come the offspring, or the earth from whence springs the plant, are diseased or wanting in that vitality which is nature's perfect state, an imperfect or diseased development is the result. We cannot here elaborate the causes which produce these abnormal expressions, but will be content if we give you certain fundamental laws of development which will aid you in supplying the conditions upon which you may secure health to your offspring and which are essential to maintain it.

First.—Mothers should keep constantly in mind that the child before its birth lives and grows through its period of fœtal development on the food supplied through her system. Her food digested, assimilated and taken into her blood nourishes the embryo and sustains it until the period of development in her womb has passed, and nature brings to play those forces which separate the attachment which has for nine months united the fœtus to her body.

Your food then should be nutritious, well cooked and taken by you not alone to gratify your appetite, but with the double pur-

pose of sustaining your life and that of the embryo grafted on your person. I do not presume to prescribe the diet of women in this most critical period, but would recommend while it is generous and nutritious, that it be freed from highly seasoned food and stimulants.

It has been an observed fact that food highly seasoned or the free use of alcoholic stimulants by mothers produce an impaired or unnatural nervous temperament in their offspring. The same may be said of opiates of any kind taken habitually.

Second.—During gestation or pregnancy the mother should take regular exercise in the open air when the weather will admit; should keep her mind as free from care as possible, maintaining disposition and seek such associations as will give to her pleasant thoughts. Remember, you are impressing your spirit and temper upon another being, and that your life is hidden in that of your child. Avoid any alarming or exciting scenes or objects; contemplate such as are beautiful and pleasant. Especially is this important during the early months of gestation. Hideous monstrosities are the creatures of circumstances investing their mothers during the first few weeks or the early period of their foetal life.

Third.—Be careful during your pregnancy to keep your feet dry and warm; your head cool and to secure regular passages every twenty-four hours from your bowels. Do not resort to pills for this purpose, as you are apt to require this artificial means when simpler remedies can secure the same results. We give you in our formulas remedies which are quite effectual, and will be the means of relieving costiveness with which many mothers are troubled during gestation.

Fourth.—See that your sleeping apartments are well ventilated; have the air from the south, southwest or west to enter your room and so as not to make a draught on your person, and remember that “Cleanliness is next to godliness.” Do not be afraid of the bath. In the winter a tepid bath for the whole body and rub dry with a coarse towel; in the summer a sponge bath of water that has been drawn a short while. Bathe at least twice a week. This, with regular exercise, a cheerful disposition and wholesome, nutritious food, will be all that is necessary to secure a proper and normal development of the foetus if all these conditions of life heretofore given are present.

HYGIENE OF CHILDREN.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that physic is a necessity for the infant. If the child is a healthy one, of natural size and normal functions, it will require but little more than nature has provided in the milk which the mother furnishes. Be assured that Nature's laws are not fixed in any changeable way, nor is there a want of provision for the most helpless of all beings—an infant. It may be that from some accident, or from carelessness or inattention, the mother cannot nourish her offspring and cannot supply the natural food, which is all the physic needed by the infant ; then its nourishment must be by artificial means. The nearer in approach to the food provided by nature, the more certain we are to provide for the comfort and health of the child. There are various preparations of cow's milk in use, some that are highly approved and upon which infants have been brought up in perfect health. We must, however, keep in mind that the food provided by nature is the mother's milk. We heartily condemn the teas and condiments which are concocted by many old women and are too often brought to the nursery. They are the fruitful sources of evil and often lay the foundations for irreparable damage to the digestive functions of the child. We have, in our formula for infants, presented the best preparations of artificial milk, and such simple remedies as will generally meet the ailments which, in the majority of instances with infants, are more imaginary on the part of anxious mothers than real. We must keep in mind that the infant, although no longer in the mother's womb, is yet undergoing the development incident to its life. Its lungs are now to take in the air and distribute its pure oxygen through the body by means of the circulating system, hence be sure your nursery or bedroom is ventilated properly. The infant should be enveloped in warm clothing, and by all means keep its skin clean from all dirt and impurities. For this purpose a tepid bath at least every two or three days after the first week should not be neglected. It is not surprising that infants should at an early period in their lives form habits. They are human beings, and all humanity is in tastes and in action but an expression of habit. If you begin right you will begin in the earliest days of infancy to form the habits of your child. In sleeping or in its food you will discover that the first few months are consumed

in sleep; if the food supplied is proper in quantity and of the proper kind, sleep, the balm of life, follow as a certainty.

HYGIENE IN GENERAL.

There are certain general observations we would make with regard to the rules of life and health which are the results of observation and which we desire to emphasize as conditions precedent to health.

Exercise to be beneficial should be taken as a diversion; the mind should be relieved as much as possible from care; hence, the exercise accompanying some amusement, when taken in moderation and especially in the sunlight, is that which is always most beneficial. This world has never known a more vigorous manhood than that produced by Greece and Rome; while the healthiest women in the world are those who engage in some regular exercise of the body which brings into play the muscular system.

OF SLEEPING.

Sleep has been properly styled "Nature's sweet restorer." This is, of course, the sleep of health. It comes when all the functions of the body are normal; when from toil or exhaustion the physical powers need rest; when the nerve centers are not excited by any artificial stimulants and all nature wants repose. To sleep well you must live well in mind and in body. A person in health requires only a certain amount of sleep. More than this is not refreshing, but is a positive injury, producing a passive congestion of the circulating fluids, especially in the portal system. Nature has well fixed the rule if we will only adhere to it. From seven to eight hours during the twenty-four is quite enough, says one, while another may require from eight to ten. This will be owing entirely to circumstances. Sleep in the daytime is not refreshing. Some think a nap after dinner is essential to health, but in this they are mistaken. We form many habits that are outside the laws of nature, and these habits are always an offence to the law we should try to learn and obey. Keep your sleeping apartments well ventilated and do not cover the body too heavily or sleep in beds that are too warm. Mattresses made of wool and hair mixed, or of clean straw well hackled and mixed with cotton, are to be preferred to feather beds. These last have been discarded from all the hospitals and infirmaries,

and by our best and most experienced physicians are denounced as positively injurious to the nervous system.

Avoid all excesses in eating or drinking, in sleeping or working. The temperate person is not an extremest in anything, but is moderate in all things. Any excess, whether it be of the functions of your physical or of your emotional nature, will, by a certain law of reaction, injure your nerve centers and directly or indirectly injure your health. Remember, the brain is a great nerve center, generating not alone thought but co-ordinating all the functions of the body with which it is in constant and direct sympathy and connection through the nervous system. There is a reciprocal relation here that cannot be suspended, and if you indulge any function of your physical nature to excess the organ of this function does not suffer alone, but others become involved through this nervous connection, and if you continue your excess the whole system becomes broken down through this sympathetic connection.

OF DRESSING.

Modes approved by fashionable persons are not such always as are conducive to health. On the contrary they are often the cause of malformation in the young, and in all productive of evil results. This is especially the case with the females, who, in a vain attempt to please, make themselves not only martyrs but bring much distress to their friends. No garment can be adjusted to the body that impairs the circulation of the blood or that interferes with the proper anatomical location of an organ that is not a positive injury to the health of the unfortunate person who from any cause is induced to wear it. The most perfect form is that moulded by nature in her own wondrous laboratory, and no genius can do more than present that form to secure the perfection that art can never improve upon. Men are to a great extent relieved from the folly of becoming physical wrecks to please their vanity. A few, who are not worth the space they occupy, may violate the laws of nature in a sacrifice to vanity, but these few are really not men in the true sense of the word. Our unfortunate girls and young women, however, who are to become some day mothers, are the victims. We need make no comment upon the tyranny of fashion, but desire here to give some general hints for those whose common-sense may lead them to desire health and per-

sonal comfort. No garment should bind the person or the limb so as to be the means of preventing a free circulation of the blood. Garments should not be worn that interfere in the slightest manner with the development of the organs or their proper functions. The most sensible as well as the most graceful dressing women have ever worn was that which adorned the persons of the Greek and Roman women. The feet should be kept dry and warm, the head cool, and the functions of the body in a normal state, and you have the sure means of securing your personal health under ordinarily favorable circumstances.

First.—Disease, we may rest assured, enters the system of a normally healthy person, either through the air we breathe, the food or drink taken in the stomach, or by contact of the person with one suffering from some malady, or the absorption into the system of a virus or poison. We may rest assured that our natural state is that of perfect health. The signs or symptoms of disease we recognize, and thus do we classify the maladies of the human system. These are but the evidences of the disease, while the disease itself is but the effect of a cause existing before its formation and before the appearance of the signs or symptoms manifest themselves.

These causes of disease may be remote, as in hereditary ailments, or they may be proximate. Of course no rules we may lay down for the prevention of disease can apply to those that have been transmitted from one generation to another. While these cannot be prevented by hygiene, yet they may be palliated and relieved in the severity of their actions by observing the general laws we recognize as necessary for the preservation of the health, ordinarily, of a sound person.

Second.—To sustain life and to secure health we must have pure air. The atmosphere furnishes oxygen, essential for the decarbonization of the venous blood in our system. Scarcely a second passes but what we take into the lungs this full on which animal heat is maintained and through which our venous blood is converted into the invigorating food upon which all tissues of the body feed. If we remain in a room not ventilated and in which there is no ingress for the air outside or egress for that within, it will take but a short time for a strong person to consume all the oxygen. What is left is the nitrogen we expire or throw out

from the lungs. In a short time we are breathing a poisoned air, and soon feel the effects in a depression of the nervous system, which, if continued, will ultimately end in disease or in death. The atmosphere is a gas surrounding the world and in which there are found at times the microscopical germs of disease, gathered from low, swampy places where vegetable mold is undergoing decay, or from the putrid bodies of decomposing bodies from sinks where offal and fecal matter is deposited and exposed to heat and moisture. It is not our purpose to discuss the peculiar manner in which these animalcula generate specific diseases. It is quite sufficient for us to call the attention of the reader to the fact that, whether called microbes or bacteria, or what not, these infinitely small germs are the products of decomposing vegetable or animal matter, and in countless millions are found in the atmosphere around the places where this decomposition is going on. Blown by the wind, they reach your room, your office, or your home, and taken into your system by respiration, producing a variety of diseases by poisoning the fountain from the humors of life. Most malarial diseases originate in this way, and all the great epidemics that creep in deadly certainty over the healthiest districts are extended, if they do not originate, in this manner. Hence the importance of locating your home, and especially your sleeping apartments, where you can have an atmosphere free from microbes of decomposing matter, and of keeping your surroundings free from stagnant waters or decomposing matters of all kinds, and especially so during the summer months.

Third.—When we consider the large amount of water consumed by a person in the course of an ordinary lifetime, and remember that the fluid is taken directly into the stomach and quickly enters the circulating system of the body, we can understand that any impurities or any agency likely to produce ill health finds in this way a ready means of poisoning the system. We cannot pay too much attention to the cleanliness of the well or spring from which we get water for drinking purposes. Just as decomposing matter will poison the atmosphere, so will it poison the well or spring and produce the germs in this water of disease fatal in its results.

An eminent physician of long experience has declared it as

his opinion that the typhoid fever germ is produced by impure water taken into the system. While we may not agree with him that this is the sole cause of this disease, yet we unhesitatingly say that it may and has often produced it. Your well should be located where no leakage from stables, water-closets, sewers or any decomposing matter can possibly enter it from above or below, and should be thoroughly cleansed before and during the summer months.

Fourth.—It is not necessary for one to have wealth in order to secure good, wholesome food and have the same well prepared; indeed, one of the evils attending wealth is luxurious living. The simpler the diet the more easily it is digested and assimilated. We do not propose to give you any special law for diet. Generally we would say that a vegetable diet is that which gives muscular development and strength, while meat, and especially the fats and all oily substances, gives animal heat, as they contain a larger percentage of carbon. The healthiest and strongest people in the world are those whose diet is the simplest. Bread from refined flour is not to be preferred to bread from the coarser fabric of the mills. From whatever made let it be well prepared and well cooked.

Fifth.—The bath has from time immemorial been recognized as an element of health as it undoubtedly is an essential to personal comfort. The skin should be kept clean and free from all impurities. If the conveniences are not at hand for bathing the entire body, certainly the sponge bath for at least the upper part of the body, the axillary space and loins can be taken at any time when privacy can be secured. When bathing do not remain in the water long; better not bathe at all than by imprudence injure the nervous system. Rub your skin dry and rub it hard; the friction is an admirable tonic, both to the nerves and the muscles of exercise. It is not necessary to say more than we have already enjoined upon this matter. If your occupation does not furnish you the exercise necessary to invigorate you, you can find some time during the day in which to bring your muscular system into play. Generally we would say take your exercise in the morning early and not immediately after meals, but just before when the stomach is empty.

I have thus endeavored in a general way to give to you an

outline of the conditions upon which you may secure and maintain the health of the body. So far I have had nothing to say about medicines, because I have presumed that you were not diseased. My hope is that you will not by any excess, or by any violation of the laws of nature and the conditions of health, require to be physicked; but let this hope be ever so sincere, I know that there are circumstances which overtake the most prudent, and that you and your loved ones may some day lose the elasticity and vigor that now indicates perfect health, and may be overtaken by some one of the many diseases that flesh is heir to. Let me say to you in perfect candor that while I have arranged in this book the best formulas and the best prescriptions I have been able to find, and have stated the disease for which they are recommended, yet you must be very careful and be sure you do not mistake the disease. If you are at all in doubt, let me urge upon you not to take the risk of the mistake you may make, but call in some more experienced person than yourself. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," will do here as it did with Davy Crockett, and will be a good maxim for all time to come. Remember that nature is the great restorer, that health is the normal state, and that the best you or any one can do is to assist nature to restore the sufferer to a normal state again.

FEVERS.

The term fever, derived from the Latin word *febris*, literally signifies heat, or to be hot. In medicine, as a general term, it is used to express those classes of diseases in which heat of the part or of the body is the prominent feature. It would mislead you if we were to speak of a fever as a disease, and hence we prefer, in the general definition, to speak of the *febris* or fever, or heat, as but a symptom of a diseased condition of some part of the human body. Every one who has suffered from a common boil or felon the part becomes heated, that there has existed an inflammation, and if they have been informed of the first approach of the trouble, they will have noticed that there was an irritation produced by some cause that existed before the inflammation began. It would be wrong for me to say that the fever of heat in the part affected was the disease, and so we are satisfied to consider it but a sign or symptom of the affection with which the

patient is suffering. Now all the fevers that we can clearly establish as the consequences of some local disease or of some irritating or exciting cause, we will call symptomatic or secondary affections of the general system, and such as we cannot trace to some local disease in the body are denominated idiopathic. We will not here enter into a discussion of the question so long unsettled among pathologists, as to whether all fevers are symptomatic or not. The scope of our work does not require this, so, with the general subdivision afore given, we will at once proceed to give to you some general indications that will enable you to recognize the presence of fever and of certain particular fevers which you may meet with.

The general indications of a fever are:

First.—Increased heat of the body or part affected.

Second.—An increase in the action of the heart, which beats faster and hence is throwing more blood into the system than in a normal state.

This increased action of the heart we recognize in the pulse which is found in any of the arteries near the surface, and most generally in the radial artery at the wrist. The person affected feels pains, has little or no appetite, feels chilly sensations in different parts of the body, the mucous membrane of the eyes becomes injected and the eyes themselves become watery; the head is affected with dizzy sensations when the sufferer attempts to assume an erect position, and at times there is nausea or sickness at the stomach. While these are general symptoms, they may not all be present in some fevers, but we will be sure to find the most of them to indicate a malady, which we must observe closely in its phases in order to properly diagnose or classify. In the treatment of all diseases, let me impress here upon the mind of the reader that the first and most important thing to be done is to discover the exciting cause producing the evil and then apply your treatment so as to aid nature in getting rid of the cause. Do not suppose any one of the symptoms of the disease is the cause of it. Indeed these symptoms are generally only the evidences that nature is in revolt against a cause that is behind their manifestation.

In searching for the exciting cause you will be often perplexed, and if there is any doubt let me urge upon you not to become

content with a mere inference or guess, but to call to your aid one more experienced than yourself.

We divide all fevers again into three classes; those in which the vital forces are apparently increased in action, we call dynamic; those in which these forces appear to be decreased in their powers, we call adynamic; and those where the vital forces are irregular in their expressions and in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected, we call ataxic fevers.

OF THE DYNAMIC FEVERS

The most common are those having an evident inflammatory character, affecting directly the organs of circulation. These embrace all the forms of bilious fevers, whether remittent or intermittent; irritative fevers, the result of wounds or injuries; fevers the result of inflammation of the membranes covering the organs, or of the substance of these organs, as pleurisy, pneumonia, gastritis, articular inflammations, meningitis, etc.

THE ADYNAMIC FEVERS.

Are those in which the nerve centers are apparently prevented from some cause in supplying the proper vital force to sustain the action of the organic system, such as typhus and typhoid fevers of all kinds; the fevers accompanying scrofulous and scorbutic diseases.

THE ATAXIC

Or irregular fevers are those in which the nerve centers appear to fail at intervals and are therefore more or less mixed in their symptoms with the dynamic and adynamic fevers.

OF BILIOUS FEVERS.

First.—Bilious remittent.

Second.—Bilious intermittent.

Third.—Bilious fever proper.

PRESRIPTIONS.

AMENORRHŒA.

- R. Aloes pulv., 12 grains.
Ferri sulph. exsicc., 12 grains.
Terebinth. alb., 12 grains.

Mix; make into 12 pills. Sig.—One three times each day.
—*Prof. Parvin.*

- R. Myrrhæ, 8 grains.
Pulveris jalapæ, 15 grains.
Ferri sulphatis exsiccatae,
Pulveris aloes et camellæ. each 1 drachm.
Syrupi simplicis, quantity sufficient.

Make into mass and divide in 50 pills. Sig.—Take two or three pills at bedtime, for several nights successively.

- R. Aloes pulv.,
Ferri sulph. exsicc.,
Terebinth. alb., each 12 grains.

Mix; make into 22 pills. Sig.—One thrice daily.
—*Prof. Parvin.*

Con. Helonias Comp., with Avena.

- R. Helonin, 15 grains.
Viburnin, 15 grains.
Dioscorein, 3 grains.
Gelsemin, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.
Avena, 11 grs., to each fluid ounce of water.

A powerful uterine tonic, with nerve stimulant. In all anæmic conditions, and in difficult and deficient menstruation, it will be found most beneficial.

Dose, 10 to 12 drops three times a day (or oftener when indicated), in hot water.

Anæmia with Amenorrhœa.

Dr. J. Milner Fothergill's prescription for amenorrhœa, accompanied by anæmia, was deemed of sufficient importance to be given preference to others :

R. Acidi arseniosi, 1 grain.
 Ferri sulphat. exsicc., ½ drachm.
 Pulv. pip. nigr., 1 drachm.
 Pil. aloes et myrrhæ, 1 drachm.

Mix; and divide into 40 pills. Sig.—One twice a day after meals.

ABORTION—TO PREVENT.

Dr. Q. C. Smith suggests the following:

R. Fluid extract of ergot,
 Fluid extract of black haw,
 Tr. belladonna,
 Tr. ipecac, each 1 fluid ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A small teaspoonful thrice daily after meals.

It is said to be especially suited to the prevention of habitual abortion, caused by deranged constitutions, and is also very effective for allaying uterine irritability resulting from traumatism or external violence. Of course the bowels should be kept comfortably open regularly. Opium is not admissible in this class of cases, unless it is desired to terminate pregnancy without delay.

Tansy as an Abortive and Poison.

Dr. G. Jewett gives eight cases in which tansy—usually the oil—was taken with criminal intent or to promote the catamenia. Death resulted in four of these. Ovum was disturbed in one out of five cases where it was taken to induce miscarriage, and in this case strong decoctions were used per vaginam.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

R. Nitro-hydrochloric acid, 1 drachm.
 Aquæ dist., 2 ounces.
 Syrup limonis, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful in sufficient water to make agreeable, thirty or forty minutes before each meal, the patient being

strictly enjoined to eat slowly and to abstain from drink of any kind till after having finished the meal.

R. Bicarb. soda, 6 drachms.
Pulv. rad. rhei., 2 scruples.
Sach. lactis, 2 drachms.
Pulv. Jam. ginger, 20 grains.
Oil fœnicul, 4 drops.
Oil macidis, 2 drops.

Mix. Sig.—A small half teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water, an hour after eating.

R. Pulv. rhei.,
Ingluvin,
Sod. bicarb.,
Sulph. cinchonidiæ,
Sulph. lotum., 30 grains each.

Mix, and make into 40 pills. Dose, one immediately after each meal, for several weeks in succession.

Use Graham bread, and when a sensation of fullness is experienced after a meal, in the region of the stomach, take half a teaspoonful of Horsford's acid phosphate in half a tumbler of sweetened water.

To prevent the fermentation in the stomach.

R. Creasoti, 1 drop.
Bismuthi sub. nit., 15 grains.
Glycerinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

To be taken in mint water three times a day.

Pyrosis. See Also Acidity.

R. Sodii bicarbonatis, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Olei anisi, 1 drop.
Syrupi aurantii florum.,
Aquæ destillatæ, each 1 fluid ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One dose.

ANÆMIA.

Dr. Thomas M. Nolan recommends.

- R. Acidi arseniosi, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Ferri sulphatis, 20 grains.
 Quiniæ sulphatis, 20 grains.
 Ext. nucis vomicæ, 5 grains.
 Ext. gentianæ, 20 grains.

Mix, and make into 20 pills. Sig.—One pill after meals.

For a young man with marked anæmia, due to loss of blood from hemorrhoids, and complaining of frontal headache and indigestion, the following was prescribed in the Jefferson College medical clinic:

- R. Ferriet potas. tart., 2 drachms.
 Aq. meth. pip., 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.
 Meat diet.

- R. Ferri citratis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Aquæ distillat, 2 fluid drachms.
 Solut. et adde acidi sulphurici aromatic, 3 fluid drachms.
 Glycerinæ, 1 fluid ounce
 Syrupi simplicis, 1 fluid ounce.
 Sig.—One teaspoonful one hour after each meal.

Anæmia and Chlorosis.

- R. Tincture ferri chloridii, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.
 Acidi phosphorici diluti, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.
 Syrupi Acidi citratis, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Take a dessertspoonful in water three times a day.
—Goodell.

- R. Ferri sulphatis,
 Potass. carbonate, each 2 grains.
 Mix, and make into 1 pill.
 Sig.—Take from one to four at meal times. —Niemeyer.

R Strychinæ sulphatis, 1 grain.
Acidi arseniosi, 2 grains.
Extracti belladonnæ, 5 grains.
Quininæ sulphatis,
Pulveris ferri, each 2 scruples.
Extracti taraxaci, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix, and make into 11 pills.

Sig.—Take one pill after each meal.—*Francis Gurney Smith.*

Bichloride of Mercury in Anæmia.

In anæmia of females, the subject of disease connected with the organs of generation, I know of no one constitutional remedy the equal of this drug. Nearly all of these cases are the subject of lymph deposits and ovarian congestion, which is best met by an agent which so decidedly facilitates healthy gland action. In the chlorosis which is so often a manifestation of struma the bichloride of mercury with iron will often effect a cure where iron alone fails.

ASTHMA.

Dr. Wm. M. Welsh gives the following formula for the treatment of asthmatic attacks:

R. Stramonii Foliarum, 10 drachms.
Potass. Nit., 5 drachms.
Seminis Fœniculi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Sacchari, 2 drachms.

Mix.

The stramonium leaves and the fennel seeds should be ground to a powder, not very fine, and passed through a sieve so as to get rid of the stems and coarser fragments. All the ingredients should then be rubbed together in a mortar, without producing a very fine powder. The mode of using the material is to place a small portion of the powder on a dish and ignite it with a match. It should burn slowly and somewhat irregularly, emitting fumes as it burns, which, of course, are to be inhaled. The fumes may be conducted to the mouth of the patient by means of a paper hood placed over his head. It combines, the author claims, the good effects of nitre and stramonium.

To relieve the paroxysm of asthma, Bartholow says there is no remedy equal to the hypodermic injection of morphine. In the treatment no point is of so great importance as the careful regulation of the diet, which should be light and easily digestible, and of as little bulk as possible, avoiding starchy and saccharine substances.

Asthmatic Attacks.

Dr. Page says: "Take two grains sodium nitre at one dose, and repeat if necessary. This is the best of all remedies, and will often give relief in three or five minutes."

Asthma Powder.

R. Stramonium,
Sage,
Belladon.,
Digitalis,
Potass. nit., 1 ounce each.

Mix. Sig.—Make a coarse powder. Mix nitre with other substances. Take a small amount, place on a plate, ignite the same, covering with a paper cover and inhale. Should it burn too freely dampen the mixture with water.

Nitroglycerine.

It is reported that one drop of nitroglycerine "instantly cured pure spasmodic asthma in a workingman, enabling him to resume work at once." Also, one who had fainted was quickly revived by a drop on the tongue. Angina pectoris is quickly relieved of pain and dyspnœa by a small dose of nitroglycerine. It is also stated anæmic headache may be immediately relieved.

R. Tinct. lobeliæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Syr. scillæ, 1 ounce.
Syr. tolu., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour until relieved.

- R Potassii iodidii, 3 drachms.
Extracti belladonnæ fluidi, 1 fluid drachm.
Extracti lobeliæ fluidi, 2 fluid drachms.
Extracti grindeliæ fluidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
Glycerinæ,
Aquæ distillatæ, each 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful every two, three or four hours, as necessary.

—*Bartholow.*

ALOPECIA OR FALLING OUT OF HAIR.

Hair Tonic.

- R. Quiniæ sulph., 1 drachm.
Zinci sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Glycerini, 2 ounces.
Spts. myrciæ, add 1 pint.

Mix.

For Baldness.

- R. Acidi acetic, 1 drachm.
Aquæ cologn., 1 ounce.
Aquæ dest., 6 ounces.

Mix. Rub scalp with it night and morning.

Quinine Hair Tonic.

- R. Quinine sulph., 1 scruple.
Glycerin, 1 ounce.
Cologne, 1 ounce.
Lanolin, 1 drachm.
Bay-rum, 2 ounces.
Ext. jaborandi fl., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Rose water, 11 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—External. It is said to exert a marked effect on beginning alopecia.

An Excellent Hair Tonic.

- R. Acid. carbolic, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tinct. nucis vom., 2 drachms.
Tinct. cinchonæ rubræ, 1 ounce.
Tinct. cantharidis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aq. Coloniensis,
Oil cocois, of each add quantity sufficient to

make 4 ounces.

Mix.

Apply once or twice a day to the scalp by means of a soft sponge. This will prevent the hair from falling out if it does not produce a luxuriant crop.

For alopecia Prof. Bartholow recommends:

R. Extract. pilocarpi fluid, 1 fluid ounce.

Tinct. cantharidis, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Liniment, saponis, $2\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounces.

Sig.—Rub in the scalp daily.

Heard's Hair Tonic.

R. Listerine, 4 ounces.

Tinct. cantharides, 4 ounces.

Alcohol, 8 ounces.

Mix and filter.

This will cure many cases of ringworm and other affections of the face. If the skin is very tender, and much irritation is produced, lessen the quantity of cantharides and dilute the alcohol.

Hair Tonic in Syphilitic Alopecia.

R. Tinct. cantharidis, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Tinct. capsici, 4 drachms.

Ol. ricini, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Alcoholis, quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Ol. neroli, quantity sufficient to perfume.

Mix. Sig.—Use once a day.

A doctor in California claims that the juice of the eucalyptus leaves caused the hair to grow on his bald head. He was in the habit of pounding the leaves to pulp, which he applied to his head for headache, when a new crop of hair appeared.

The following is a good prescription for dandruff:

R. Chloral hyd., 12 grains.

Tr. cantharis., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Bay rum, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Oil ricini, 1 ounce.

Glycerinæ, 1 ounce.

Alcohol dil., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply half an ounce every day and rub scalp well.

Dandruff Lotion.

- R. Tinct. of cinchona, simple, 1 ounce.
Solution of potassa, 2 drachms.
Salt of tartar, 1 drachm.
Cologne water, 1 ounce.
Water, quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Lotion to Prevent Dandruff.

- R. Tinct. of capsicum, 2 ounces.
Glycerin, 8 ounces.
Cologne, 25 ounces.
Water, 25 ounces.
- Mix. Wash the head daily with this lotion.

Tinea Capitis.

- R. Argent. nitratis, pulv., 1 scruple.
Hyd. oxid. rub., 2 scruples.
Plumb. iodid., 1 drachm.
Cerati, 2 drachms.
Vaselinæ, 2 drachms.
- Mix. Make ointment.
- Sig.—Rub a piece the size of a bean well into the diseased surface, until it disappears; repeat night and morning.
- Three or four applications have frequently proved sufficient.

For Baldness and Falling of Hair.

- R. Acetic acid, 1 drachm.
Cologne, 1 ounce.
Kerosene oil, 3 ounces.
- Mix. Sig.—Rub scalp morning and night.

ANÆSTHETIC--LOCAL.

Parson's Local Anæsthetic.

- R. Chloroform, 12 parts.
Tincture aconite, 12 parts.
Tincture capsicum, 4 parts.
Tincture pysethrum, 2 parts.
Oil cloves, 2 parts.
Camphor, 2 parts.

Dissolve the camphor in the chloroform; then add the oil of cloves, then the tinctures.

The best local anæsthetic for extracting teeth, which always acts promptly:

R. Oil wintergreen, 2 drachms.
Chloroform, 1 drachm.
Sulph. ether, 1 drachm.
Hyd. chlor., 2 drachms.
Oil cloves, 4 drachms.
Alcohol, 1 ½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply with cotton, pressed upon each side of the tooth.

ALCOHOLISM.

Chronic Alcoholism.

Nux vomica, combined with celerina, is the remedy for chronic alcoholism, when it is accompanied with such symptoms as neuralgic pains in the lumbar region and calf of the leg, tabetic gait, trembling of hands, etc.

Delirium Tremens.

The approved methods of treating delirium tremens may be summarized as follows:

“Critical sleep to be brought about as soon as possible. Ice to cool irritable stomach. Salines, milk, raw eggs, beef tea, brandy and egg mixture, ammonia and bitters, ether, brandy and bark, sumbul and hop, bromide of potassium, morphia, chloroform and Indian hemp; Indian hemp in doses of half a grain to one grain. Subcutaneous injection of morphia; chloral, tincture digitalis in half ounce doses—(dangerous). Cold affusions or cold shower bath sometimes useful. Avoidance of stimulation, and excessive doses of opium to be avoided, etc.”—*Tanner*.

R. Tinct. capsici, ½ ounce.
Bromida, 1 ounce.
Celerina, 2 ½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful, in water, as required, for wakefulness and excitement.

A wine-glass of vinegar will sober a very drunk person in twenty minutes.

Intoxication.

Half a teaspoonful each of chloride of ammonium and celerrina, in a goblet of water, will almost immediately restore the faculties and powers of locomotion to a man who is helplessly intoxicated.

As a stimulant in delirium tremens, Prof. Woodbury prescribed:

R. Ext. cocæ, 6 fluid drachms.

Sp. etheris comp., 2 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Take teaspoonful every two hours.

Formula for Treatment of Alcoholism.

R. Tr. capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Tr. nucis vomicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Acidi nit. dil., 1 fluid ounce.

Aquæ, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Tr. capsici, 2 fluid ounces.

Sig.—One-half teaspoonful every third hour in half ounce of water (in bad cases of tremens).

A Recipe for Festive Occasions.

Two drops of creosote made from beech tar, given with a little water, is a specific for hiccough arising from drunkenness.

Half a drachm of carbonate of ammonia in a wine-glass of water is said to be a prompt emetic and sobering restorative in cases of *alcoholic intoxication*.

Drunkards.

Habitual drunkards in Norway and Sweden are put in jail and fed exclusively on bread steeped in wine till they become sickened and are glad to become abstainers.

Delirium Traumatic.

R. Potassii bromidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Syrupi simplicis, 1 fluid ounce.

Aquæ fœniculi, add quantity sufficient to make 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, a dessertspoonful every two hours. (*In cases resembling delirium tremens.*) —Ringer.

R. Chloral hydratis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Syrupi aurantii corticis.

Aquæ destillatæ, each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One dose, to be repeated if necessary. (*In maniacal delirium.*) —Liebreich.

Delirium Tremens.

R. Chloral hydratis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Aquæ destillatæ, 2 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—One dose. (*To enforce sleep.*) —Liebreich.

R. Antimonii et potassii tartratis, 1 grain.

Tincturæ aconiti radices, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Tincturæ opii, 2 fluid drachms.

Aquæ destillatæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, a dessertspoonful in porter every two or three hours. (*In strong and robust patients with boisterous delirium.*) —Ringer.

BOILS—TO PREVENT.

Abortive Treatment of Boils by Injections.

Bidder has had excellent results in the treatment of boils by injecting beneath the skin, at the margins of the area of inflammation, a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid. When supuration occurs an incision was avoided by aspirating the abscess with a fine needle, and injecting the carbolic solution.

To Prevent Boils.

A very simple remedy is made known by Dr. Sieven, in a St. Petersburg journal, for preventing the development of boils. He

states that if the skin be superficially scraped with a small knife, so that a drop or two of blood may be pressed through the epidermis as soon as the peculiar stabbing or pricking sensation and slight induration announce the commencement of the boil, it will not be further developed.

Furunculosis.

Dr. De Champeux, naval surgeon, claims that successive crops of boils may be stopped by the internal use of iodide of iron.

Abortive Treatment of Boils.

If a boil in the formative stage be painted with the following mixture until it is thickly coated, not only immediately over it, but for some distance around it, the peculiar throbbing, bursting pain is promptly relieved; and if the treatment is persisted in, the tenderness, redness and swelling disappear without the formation of slough; if slough has formed it is quickened in its separation:

R. Tinct. arnicæ, 1 drachm.
Acidi tannici, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Acaciæ pulv., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. To be used as soon as prepared.

To Abort an Abscess,

R. Ext. aconiti, fl.,
Ext. belladonnæ, fl.,
Ext. opii, fl., equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—Apply with brush as needed to ease pain; also give fluid extract phytolacca internally.

The following was used in the case of boils on the neck:

R. Acid. salicyl., 2 drachms.
Emplast. saponat., 2 ounces.
Emplast. diachyl., 1 ounce.

Mix.

This was applied to site of the boils—the back of the neck—and in three days the patient was able to move his head freely without the pain which had prevented him from so doing before; in three days more he was entirely cured.

Take equal parts of glycerine and carbolic acid, and apply one drop to the boil; repeat if necessary. Give internally, daily, one grain of sulphide of calcium, and ten grains of lacto-phosphate of calcium, in ten drachms of water, one drachm to be taken hourly through the day.

Furuncles.

Dr. Becker has found sulphuric acid a specific, not once having failed to cut short a course of boils where administered. Besides administering the drug internally, he applies a weak solution externally to boils and carbuncles by means of lint saturated with it.

A Good Styptic.

R. Collodion, 100 parts.
 Acid. carbol., 10 parts.
 Tannin, 5 parts.
 Acid. benzoic, 5 parts.

Shake the bottle well, to insure the complete solution of all the drugs. This is said to be an excellent protection to abraded parts and to coming boils.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Bright's disease of the kidneys.

R. Mur. tinct. iron, 1-2 ounce.
 Dil. acetic acid, 1 ounce.
 Fresh liq. ammon. acetatis, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in sweetened water five or six times a day; also, bitartrate potassa teaspoonful in water once or twice a day to keep bowels soluble.

For Dropsy from Bright's.

R. Chloroformi, 1-2 fluid ounce.
 Acid benzoici, 2 scruples.
 Potas. acetat., 6 drachms.
 Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—1-2 fluid ounce, in water every four hours.

Semmola's formula for albuminuria, dependent on nephritis, is:

R. Sodii iodidi, 15 grains.
 Sodii phosphat., 30 grains.
 Sodii chloridi., 90 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Dissolve in water, and give in the course of twenty-four hours, either alone or with milk.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

A Good Hæmostatic.

Is a solution of chloroform in cold water, applied to bleeding or wounded parts.

The Treatment of Bleeding from the Nose.

The hands and feet of the patient are placed in water as hot as can be borne. This will check the most obstinate epistaxis, without any ill consequences.

Epistaxis.

R. Strychnæ sulphatis, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Tincturæ ferri chloridi, 2 fluid drachms.
Vini ergotæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Elixiris simplicis, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Aquæ destillatæ, add quantity sufficient to
make 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful three times a day. (*In anæmic cases.*)
—Lombe Athill.

Lemon Juice in Epistaxis.

Dr. Fanchon, in the *Revue General de Clin. et de Therap.*, speaks most highly of the value of lemon juice for the local treatment of stubborn nose-bleed. In one case in which the hemorrhage was most severe, a single injection of lemon juice made into the nostril that was bleeding immediately arrested the hemorrhage.

BRONCHITIS.

My treatment of bronchitis is as follows:

R. Yerbæ santæ, fl. ext., 1 ounce.
Liq. potass., 1 drachm.
Grindeliæ robust., fl. ext., 1 ounce.
Tinct. opii camph., 1 ounce.
Syr. scillæ, vel., 1 ounce.
Syr. ipecac, 1 ounce.

Make mixture. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours.

Or: R. Tinct. sanguinariæ, 2 drachms.

Tinct, opii camph., 1 ounce.

Tinct. aconiti. $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Spts. æther nitrosi, 1 ounce.

Spts. æther comp., 1 ounce.

Make mixture. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Milk *ad libitum*, with a pinch of soda bicarb. to a glass of milk.

Jos. A. Stites, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to Nye County Hospital, Belmont, Nev.

Acute or Chronic Bronchitis.

The following is an excellent remedy for acute or chronic bronchitis:

R. Potass. brom., 30 grains.

Fulv. ipecac, 30 grains.

Eupatorium perf. (strong tea), 8 ounces.

Honey, 4 ounces.

Whisky (good), 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—From twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

R. Tinct. sanguinariæ, 1 drachm.

Tinct. collinsoniæ, 2 drachms.

Tinct. benzonii comp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours.

In Chronic Bronchitis with Profuse Expectoration.

R. Tinct. scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Acid. sulph. aromatici, 1 drachm.

Liq. morph. hydrochlorat., 30 minims.

Infus. cascarillæ ad., 8 ounces.

Mix. One-sixth part three times a day.

Catarrhal Bronchitis.

R. Sodæ bicarb., 9 grains.

Ammon. (v. sodii) chlorid., 30 grains.

Succus conii, 2 drachms.

Spt. chloroform, 120 minims.

Aquæ ad., 6 ounces.

M. \square Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls in hot water every six hours.

Also :—

- R. Copaiba, 2 drachms.
Mucil. acacia, 6 drachms.
Spt. chloroform, 30 minims.
Aquæ camphora ad., 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

—Burnly.

Bronchitis.

A formula devised by Prof. Wm. Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, an efficient remedy for chronic bronchitis.

- R. Amm. chlor., 1 drachm.
Syr. squills, 1 ounce.
Morph. murias, 1 grain.
Mist. glycyrrh. com., 3 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times per day.

—John W. Lasley, M. D.

Bronchitis.

- R. Oil terebinth, 3 fluid ounces.
Acid. acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
Aq. rosæ, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.
Oil lini., 1 drachm.
Yolk of one egg.

Mix. Make liniment. Sig.—To rub the breast with.

Chronic Bronchitis.

- R. Fluid ext. wild cherry, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
“ yerba santa, 1 ounce.
“ grindelia robusta, 1 ounce.
“ Jamaica dogwood, 2 ounces.
“ jarborandi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Maltine, 10 ounces.

Sig.—Tablespoonful three to six times a day,

As a means of aborting *acute bronchitis*, Prof. Da Costa advises hot drinks and foot bath at bedtime, and the administration of 10 to 20 grains quinine; also keep the patient in the house for a few days.

BRUISES.**Cure for Bruises.**

A strong infusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with equal bulk of mucilage of acacia and a few drops of glycerine, is said to be an excellent application to bruises and to a stiff neck. Two or three successive coatings, applied with a camel's-hair brush, immediately after the receipt of an injury, will prevent discoloration.

For a Bruise.

Ammonium chloride, alone or in vinegar, is as good an application as can be made.

Hot Water

is highly spoken of as a local application in severe sprains, by a German professor, who has given these painful conditions a special study. He suggests that the inflamed joint should be immersed in a pail of hot water and kept there for fifteen or twenty minutes. No bandages are used nor any other remedy.

For Sprains, Bruises, etc.—(Man or Beast.)

R. Smartweed, 2 ounces.

Mullein leaves, 2 ounces.

Saltpetre, 1 ounce.

Strong rum, 1 quart.

Set aside for ten days—filter. This is the lotion used so successfully by Doctor Sweet.

Peach Leaf Poultice.

Peach leaves pounded to a pulp and applied to bruise or wound from a rusty nail, or simple cut, it is stated, will give immediate relief.

Hot Water Poultice.

Home Health says that a hot water poultice is the most healing application for cuts, bruises, wounds, sores, felons, and other inflammations. The poultice is made by dipping cotton in hot water and applying. A very convenient way in case of felon or other painful abscesses is to hold the hand for hours in water as warm as can be comfortably borne.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

A Valuable Remedy.

R. Creosote, 1 part.

Oil olive, 15 parts.

Mix. Sig.—Shake well and apply with a feather as often as the part becomes dry.

Instead of the oil use hog's lard in about the same proportion, which is just as good; spread on a soft cloth and apply with a light bandage. I have used this remedy in all cases of burns for more than twenty years, and can truly say it is the best I have found. I use it throughout the case. I never find an anodyne necessary, as the narcotic effect of the creosote on the injured nerves is quite sufficient.—*Rex.*

Bismuth for Burns.

Cleanse the parts thoroughly with warm, carbolized water. Puncture large vesicles. Powder the burn with bismuth, cover this with a thick layer of absorbent cotton, and apply a bandage. If the injury be extensive, mix the bismuth with water, and paint over the part. This permits uniform distribution of a minimum quantity and lessens the danger of bismuth poisoning.

Once applied, the dressing should not be disturbed except to remove any pus, and then as little of the bismuth should be removed as possible.

R. Tinct. arnicæ, 3 ounces.

White of eggs, 4 ounces.

Glycerine, 5 ounces.

Mix the egg and glycerine in mortar, then slowly add the arnica. Apply twice a day on soft cloths.

For Burns and Scalds.

R. Acidi salicylici, 1 drachm.

Olei olivæ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to burn, covering with linen or lint.

—*Prof. Bartholow.*

Permanganate of Potassium in Burns and Frost-Bites.

Dr. Zubuloff reports forty-four cases of burns and thirteen of frost-bite which were treated with local application of a solution of the permanganate, containing one or two grains to the ounce of water. He finds the solution most useful in the treatment of frost-bite; it relieves pain, allays inflammation, and prevents supuration in blisters. In burns of the second degree a half-grain solution is preferable.

Tannin of Burns.

An ethereal solution of tannin, of syrupy consistence, is said to be the best application to burns. It immediately soothes the intense pain, dries rapidly and forms a pliable non-elastic coating, which is preferable to collodion, because it does not shrink and become stiff.

An excellent remedy for burns, scalds, sore nipples, poison of rhus tox, or excoriated surfaces.

R. Yolk of eggs, by weight, five parts.

Glycerine, by weight, four parts.

Mix. Apply with camel's hair brush. This mixture forms a coating over affected parts by one or two applications, excluding the air, leaving no scar.

Burns.

R. Iodoformi, 80 parts.

xt. conii., 40 parts.

Acid. carbolic, 1 part.

Unguent. rosæ, 600 parts.

Mix.

For Burns and Scalds.

R. Cerati resinæ, 2 ounces.

Olei terebinthinæ, 2 fluid ounces.

Make ointment. Sig.—Apply on linen or lint.

—*Kentish.*

R. Acidi salicylici, 1 drachm.

Olei olivæ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to burn, covering with linen or lint.

—*Bartholow.*

Burns and Scalds.

- R. White one egg.
Glycerine, 1 ounce.
Carbolic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. Apply to burns, covering with linen or lint.

—*King.*

Treatment of Burns.

Use as a dressing for burns absorbent cotton medicated with the following:

- R. Cocain muriat., 2.0.
Aqu. destil., 30.0.
Acid. boric, 2.0.
Glycerine, 4.0.
Acid. carbolic, 1.0.

The cocain is dissolved in water and the boric acid in glycerine; the two solutions are then mixed and carbolic acid added.

Burns.

- R. Oatmeal flour,
Lard, unsalted, each 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Spread on lint or linen, and renew every day or every other day, as the case may require.

Dress the burns with the following mixture:

- R. Acetate of lead, 40 grains.
Subnit. bismuth, 1 ounce.
Sweet oil, 4 ounces.

CALCULI.

Biliary Calculi.

Hydrarg. chlor. mit., podophyllin, each one grain, at the first symptom of a paroxysm, so as to move the bowels freely. Some patients will need a larger dose. During the pain of passing the stone use—

- R. Eth. sulph., 1 ounce.
Chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil terebinth., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Glycerine, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Half teaspoonful every half hour.

Apply chloroform and turpentine externally over region of the liver. If the pain is very great the patient should inhale sulphuric ether.

The main treatment is the curative, which is this: Acid nitro-muriatic, dil., fifteen to twenty drops taken before meals in water, through glass tube. Persist in the use of the acid, and you will have very little use for the other medicines.

CHORDEE.

R. Camphoræ,
Lactucarii, each 1 drachm.

Mix and make into 30 pills. Sig.—One, two, or three pills at bedtime. —*Ricord.*

R. Morphinæ sulphatis, 1 grain.
Aquæ destillatæ, 1 fluid ounce.

Solve. Sig.—Dose, a teaspoonful or more, *pro re nata*. —*Trousseau.*

R. Zinci valerianatis, 8 grains.
Tincturæ calumbæ, 2 fluid drachms.
Aquæ aurantii florum, 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful every six hours. —*Negligan.*

CHANCRE.

(SEE SYPHILIS.)

R. Iodoformi, 2 drachms.
Unguenti petrolei, 1 ounce.
Olei cinnamomi, 5 drops.

Mix and make into ointment. Sig.—Apply twice daily.

R. Hydrargyri biniodidi, 1 scruple.
Adipis, 1 ½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply on lint. (*For inveterate chancres and indolent venereal ulcers.*

—*Ratier.*

CORNS.

Soft Corns are very painful, coming principally between the toes where the flesh is tender. Have the shoes reasonably loose, and each morning place a piece of absorbent cotton between the affected toes; this will absorb the moisture, and in a short time the corns will have completely disappeared.

Corn, Wart and Bunion Cure.

Mix three and a half fluid ounces of alcohol with twelve and a half fluid ounces of sulphuric ether, and in it dissolve 200 grains of gun-cotton (pyroxylin). This will require a day or two for solution, and then add to it two ounces (avoir.) of salicylic acid; and, when this is dissolved, one ounce (avoir.) of chloride of zinc. Keep it tightly stoppered, and away from light or fire.

Golden Cerate for Corns.

- R. Yellow wax, 5 ounces.
Sulphate of zinc, 678 grains.
Oxide copper, 220 grains.
Verdigris, 220 grains.
Borax, 220 grains.
Red chalk, 678 grains.

After a long, fatiguing walk, the feet, especially the heels, are affected by a little white blister, full of serosity, looking like a bulb produced by a burn. It is a passing inconvenience. Prick it carefully and let the water out without breaking the skin; apply a little linen cloth with cold cream, and refrain from long walks. This is simple, and sufficient to cure it.

Corns—How to Remove Them.

Saturate a small piece of cotton with alcohol, apply it to the corn for a minute, then with a sharp scalpel or knife carefully separate the corn from the healthy tissues, which is easily done by a careful handling of the knife and gentle pulling with forceps, while the parts are being immersed with alcohol. If the alcohol dries away while operating, apply the saturated cotton again, and I frequently find it necessary to apply this several times before the operation is completed. The alcohol not only

lessens the sensibility of the parts, but it facilitates the separation of the hard corn from the soft and tender tissues. This cures, and that without drawing a drop of blood, or producing any pain, except what results from pulling on the corn with the forceps. After raising one edge, it is about like removing a piece of adhesive plaster.

Take one-fourth cup of strong vinegar, crumb finely into it some bread. Let it stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

For Corns and Warts.

Give the following formula for corns a fair trial; it will give satisfaction:

Take of

R. Salicylic acid, 30 parts.

Ext. cannabis indica, 5 parts.

Flexible collodion, 240 parts.

Mix and apply with camel's hair pencil every third evening on retiring. Repeat as often as necessary.

A gradual softening of the corn and almost immediate relief of pain will be the result.

CHAFING OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

R. Sub-nitrate of bismuth, 1 drachm.

Pulverized gum acaciæ, 7 drachms.

Mix, and apply dry, after washing the parts with castile soap.

Simple Remedy for Chafe.

Bathe parts well in tepid water, dry well with soft cloths, and apply, by means of a soft sponge or cloth, the following:

R. Zinci acetatis, 15 grains.

Morphiæ acetatis, 2 grains.

Glycerine,

Aq. rosæ, 2 ounces each.

Mix; make solution. Sig.—Apply to chafe parts twice or thrice a day.

After a day's use of the preparation great relief is given. The solution should be diluted according to age. The above is especially applicable to chafe on the inner part of the thighs of *fleshy* persons and infants.

Nursery Powder—To Cure Severe Chafing.

- R. Gum camphor, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Carbolic acid, 15 drops.
Oxide of zinc, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.
English precip'd chalk, 2 ounces.
Oil of neroli, 5 drops.
Oil of rose, 2 drops.

Rub the camphor to a fine powder in a mortar, using alcohol to reduce it, and mix the other components thoroughly. Sift through a bolting cloth of 100 meshes to the inch.

This powder is invaluable for healing raw and irritated surfaces and for curing sunburn. Mixed in the proportion of three parts of vaseline or cold cream, it forms one of the most useful domestic remedies, in the way of a general healing salve, that can be suggested. Far less useful remedies have enjoyed immensely large sales.

CANCER.

Hypophosphite of Lime in Cancer.

Dr. Johnson writes that some time ago he received a copy of a lecture by Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, Va., on the subject of "Cancer of the Breast," in which he recommended the use of hypophosphites of lime and soda.

- R. Hypophosphite of lime and soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Dil. phosphoric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aquæ dist., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water three times a day, and when indicated he sometimes uses in addition arsenic and iron in the form of chlorides of arsenic and iron.

At the time of reading the lecture I had under my care two cases of cancer, one of the breast and one of the ear, at the angle of the left jaw. About a year before I was consulted in the case of cancer of the breast; the breast had been entirely excised, but the wound made no effort to heal, and grew to be an ulcer

two inches wide by two inches long. The cancer of the ear also presented an ulcer, irregular in shape, covering the space of an inch or more in extent. I gave at once internally:

R. Hypophosphite of lime, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Bromide of potassium, 2 drachms.
Fowler's solution, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aquæ dist., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every three hours.

As an external application, the following:

R. Tar, 1 ounce.
Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply freely to the ulcers three times a day.

Both patients have been using the above prescriptions for six months, and the progress of the cancers is not only arrested, but the ulcers almost healed. There is no doubt that the progress of cancer can be delayed by the use of hypophosphites in combination with arsenic.

For the Arrest of Cancer.

Hood recommends a three months' course of carbonate of lime for the arrest of cancerous growths. Hood first called attention to this twenty years ago. Further experience leads him to recommend the plan again.

The Lime Treatment of Cancer.

The carbonate of lime obtained from oyster shells is recommended as a cure for cancer. The pharmacopœia preparation may be used in doses of six grains in a wineglassful of milk or other fluid, such as tea, two or three times a day. The following ointment as a local application:

R. Cretæ preparatæ, 3 drachms.
Oil amygdal., 2 fluid drachms.

Mix the lime intimately with the oil and add two ounces of lanoline. Apply twice a day.

Should the smell be unpleasant, three or four drops of oil of bergamot or geranium will correct it.

I tried nitric, alternated with muriatic acids, with but little effect. At last, almost in despair, I tried prepared lime, expecting that the blood which flowed from this cancer at the slightest

touch would unite with the finely powdered lime and slack it, when it would corrode and destroy the cancer, and so the event proved. In a few days I removed all the fungus growth, and in three weeks it was cured, being drawn out by the roots.—

Dr. Grensward.

Dr. Brandini, of Florence, has recently discovered that citric acid will assuage the violent pain which is the usual concomitant of cancer. He applies to the part pledgets of lint soaked in a solution of four grains of the acid in 350 grains of common water, with the result of affording instantaneous relief in the most aggravated cases.

For the Arrest of Cancer.

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Cancer Powder.

The following powder is said to kill the fœtor of cancerous ulcers and stop the pain :

R. Iodoform, 18 grammes.
Quiniæ sulph., 3 grammes.
Essence of mint, 40 drops.
Charcoal, 15 grammes.

To be dusted over the ulcer daily.

Lotion for Chancres.

R. Tannic acid, 2 drachms.
Carbolic acid, 15 grains.
Glycerine, 2 ounces.

Mix.

Creosote, which has been found to stimulate the nutrition of the blood-corpuscles, is of equal value in cancer and in phthisis. Decided results have been obtained in the treatment of cancer with the following preparation :

R. Creosoti puri.,
Sodii bicarb.,
Olei morrhuæ, each 5 fluid drachms.

Mix. Put in 100 gelatine capsules. Take three capsules three times daily after each meal.

CHOLERA-MORBUS.

D. V. BLISS, Nanticoke, Miss.

Cholera-morbus is a frequent, though rarely fatal, affection.

Cholera-morbus rarely lasts longer than eighteen or twenty-four hours, and in the acute stages is rarely accompanied by fever.

In cholera-morbus the patient never passes blood by the bowels.

TREATMENT.—If the patient, when first seen, is suffering great pains and distress from cramps, vomiting and purging, give from one-quarter to one-eighth grain of morphia sulph. hypodermically. This will afford relief quicker than any other measure. If there is great nausea and uncontrollable vomiting I give the following with almost never failing success :

R. Hydrarg. chlor. mite, 3 grains.

Morphiæ sulph., 2 grains.

Mix. Make powders number 8. Sig. One every two or three hours. Place the powder well back on the base of the tongue, and forbid the taking of any drink for five or ten minutes. Counter-irritation, by means of good strong mustard plasters, does much toward easing pain and regulating the circulation.

If the disease is followed by a protracted diarrhœa, give the following :

R. sodii benzoate, 2 drachms.

Fl. ext. coto. bark, 4 drachms.

Aquæ anise, add quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.

I have often arrested seemingly intractable cases of vomiting in cholera-morbus by the following :

R. Cocaine mur., 2 grains.

Tr. ipecac, 24 drops.

Creosoti, 25 drops,

Aquæ dist., 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every half hour or hour.

R. Spts. ether. comp.,	} equal parts.
Spiit ammoniæ aromat.,	
Chloroformi,	

DOSE—Teaspoonful every half-hour, or every hour, as occasion demands, until relieved. The first dose will usually suffice.

In collapse, especially following cholera, or a severe attack of cholera-morbus, or prostrating diarrhoea, prepare a saturated solution of gum camphor in absolute alcohol, and give ten drops on sugar every half-hour until perfect reaction is secured.

Squibbs-Cholera Mixture.

R. Tinct. opii,
Tinct capsici,
Spts. camphoræ, each 1 fluid ounce.
Chloroformi, 3 fluid drachms.
Alcoholis, add quantity sufficient to make 5 fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose.—20—40 minims.

CONSTIPATION.

Beta Vulgaris for **Habitual Constipation** and **Hemorrhoids**.

The common beet is a popular remedy in central Russia to overcome atonic constipation and hemorrhoids. It is given in the form of a decoction, in doses of a half cup to a cupful daily; it is said to cause neither colic nor digestive disturbances, nor to be followed by constipation. The patient, however, becomes accustomed to the remedy after using it a week, and the dose has to be increased. Nevertheless, Kazatchkoff attributes to it greater virtues than to castor oil, rhubarb, magnesia, podophyllum, and to the mineral water purgatives.

R. Ext. nux vomica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Ext. belladonna, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Pv. aloes soc., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Pv. rhei, 1 grain.
Oil cajuputi, 1 drop.

Mix; make 1 pill. Sig.—1 pill at bedtime, and after a week every second or third night.

—F. Simon, M. D.

The Treatment of Habitual Constipation.

At a time when only the tedious proceedings of messege, but actual manipulation of the abdomen by cannon-balls is recommended for chronic constipation, a far simpler and more effectual way of producing peristaltic action of the bowels, which has re-

cently been discovered, should be brought to the knowledge of the profession generally. This consists of the injection into the rectum, by means of an ordinary glass syringe, of about half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful of glycerine.

A number of patients, including some medical practitioners of great experience in the treatment of this troublesome disorder, have spoken to me in the highest terms of the value of this new plan. An evacuation generally takes place either immediately or within a few minutes after the injection. The explanation of the effect given by Anaker, and which no doubt is the true one, in this : Glycerine, when brought into contact with the mucous membrane of the rectum, withdraws water from it, thus causing hyperæmia and irritation of the sentient nerves of the rectum, which in turn leads reflexly to powerfully peristaltic contraction, ending in defecation. The larger the accumulation of fæces, the greater is the effect. There is no discomfort or pain, but the action takes place *cito, tute et jucunde*. Sometimes, however, a little throbbing is felt in the rectum for a few minutes afterward. I feel sure that this plan, on account of its simplicity and readiness, will be found to constitute a veritable improvement in the therapeutics of constipation.—*Julius Althaus, M. D.*

Treatment of Constipation in Women.

When constipation exists in women who menstruate profusely, as in rheumatic subjects, equal parts of flowers of sulphur and calcined magnesia, mixed with an equal bulk of cream of tartar, will be found an excellent laxative.

Dr. J. M. Scudder's formula for use in habitual constipation.

R. Hydrastia sulph. pure, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

Make one pill.

R. Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. belladon., $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Strychninæ, 1-60 grain.

Sig.—Take two to five at a dose, then follow with two each evening for a week ; then give one each evening for a week.

Permanent Cure for Costiveness.

R. Sodæ sulphatis, 20 grains.

Ac. nitro muriat., 5 drops.

Take one hour before breakfast in half glass of water.

To Prevent Gripes.

Lime water mixed with castor oil will prevent nausea and gripes.

Constipation in Children.

Besides attention to diet, Anders recommends the following :

R. Infus. sennæ, 20 minims.

Infus. gentianæ co., 1 drachm.

Sp. chloroform, 5 minims.

Spts. mentha viridis, 5 minims.

Aquæ carui, add quantity sufficient to make 2 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Give for one dose; repeat, if required, several times a day.

CRAMP COLIC.

R. Syr. tolu., 1 ounce.

Chloroform, 4 drachms.

Oil piper nigri, 20 drops.

Tr. cardamon, 2 ½ ounces.

Make mixture. Sig.—Shake and give one teaspoonful *pro re nata*. This is an excellent prescription for this troublesome disease, especially when caused by spasm of the intestine and from flatus.

A prescription which will relieve colic:

R. Leptando vir., 1 ounce.

Senna, 1 ounce.

Seneca snake root, 1 ounce.

Liverwort, 1 ounce.

Put the above in a small pitcher, and pour over it a pint of boiling water. After standing twelve hours, pour into a small sack. Wring out all the dregs you can, and add spirits enough to preserve it. A tablespoonful after each meal will be a preventive. Should the patient have an attack, a common wine-

glassful will cure. If a horse has an attack of colic, give him a pint.

For flatulent colic:

R. Sp. ammon. com.,
 Liq. ammon. acet., 3 drachms each.
 Ether. chlor., 2 drachms.
 Tr. zingib., 2 drachms.
 Tr. belladon., 1 drachm.
 Aq. menth. pip., add 6 ounces.

Mix—make mixture. Sig.—1 ounce occasionally.

Colic.

Asafoetida, 2 grains.
 Ferri sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

Sig.—One to five as required.

R. Oil terebinthinæ, 1 drachm.
 Chloroformi, 10 drops.
 Sodæ bicarb., 10 grains.
 Mucilag. acaciæ, add quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours for a child six months old.

Intestinal Flatus.

Prof Bartholow gives the following as a valuable remedy:

R. Misturæ asafoetida, 1 ounce.
 Sodii bromid., 3 to 5 grains.

Mix. For a child from one to four months old.

CRAMPS IN THE LEGS.

Dr. St. Clair says that immediate and perfect relief is always secured by the following simple expedient: Take a good, strong cord, wind it around the leg at the place that is cramped, and taking an end in each hand, give it a sharp pull strong enough to produce some pain. No more pain need be feared that night.

CATARRH TREATMENT.

The following list comprises the chief remedies employed in the treatment of catarrh: Hydrastis, sodium bicarbonate, borax, fluid extract of pinus canadensis, tincture iodine, tannic acid, boracic acid, sodium sulpho-carbolate, carbolic acid, calomel, alum, alcohol, nitrate of silver and iodoform. These several agents are used singly or associated together in a solution or substance, in accordance with the will of the physician, and the demands of the patient.

It has been estimated that *ninety people out of every hundred* suffer from some form of catarrh. The following prescriptions are from actual practice, and will be found of service. Hydrastis acts by inducing hyperæmia of the mucous membranes, and in consequence active stimulation of its vascular and secretory structure.

In the mild forms of catarrh, an immediate improvement generally follows the use of hydrastis. It is desirable sometimes to associate with it an astringent substance like fluid extract of pinus canadensis, or an antiseptic, like boracic acid or sodium sulpho-carbolate, as the judgment of the physician determines to be necessary. The preferable way of using it is to dilute with water and apply as a spray. It is well not to prepare too much of the dilution at one time, as like other organic compounds, hydrastis, when diluted with water, develops a fungous growth, hence only a few days' supply should be prepared at once.

Catarrh of the Throat and Nostrils.

In simple catarrhal and granular pharyngitis, rhinitis, also in the more acute ulcerative or aphthous varieties of catarrhal inflammation of the pharynx and retro-pharynx.—Mix one ounce of hydrastis with four or six ounces of water, and use as a spray; or mix one ounce with two ounces of mucilage of acacia and five ounces of water, and use as a gargle and wash. In warm weather add a few drops of carbolic acid to preserve the mixture.

In sub-acute and chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, the above

spray application has a most beneficial effect, where the mucous membrane is dry and parched, and the secretions are altered in quality and quantity. In the hypertrophic form of this troublesome affection, with profuse discharge and thickening of the mucous lining of the nose and retro-pharynx, it may be used in stronger solution, equal parts of hydrastis and water, or even stronger.

In many cases, astringent and antiseptic remedies may be combined with the spray and gargle, the best (antiseptic) being the addition of from four to six grains of sulpho-carbolate of soda, or zinc, to each fluid ounce of the spray liquid; the best astringent combination being hydrastis, one fluid ounce; aqueous fluid extract of pinus canadensis, half a fluid ounce; distilled water, six and a half fluid ounces. Mix.

—*Prof. Robert Sattler, M. D., Cincinnati, O.*

Catarrh of the Head.

R. Hydrastis, 1 ounce.
Distilled hamamelis, 1 ounce.
Water, 2 ounces.

Mix. Use with atomizer twice a day. It will produce excellent results.

Nasal Catarrh.

R. Hydrastis, 2 ounces.
Boric acid, powdered, drachm.
Aqua, 14 ounces.

Mix. Use with nasal douche, or better, spray apparatus, three times daily.

Post-Nasal Catarrh.

R. Powdered chloride of ammonium, 1 ounce.
Common salt, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful of this in a tumbler of hot water is to be snuffed up the nose twice a day, particularly in those cases where there is deafness.

R. Acidi carbolici, 1 scruple.
Sodii boratis, 1 drachm.
Sodii bicarbonatis, 1 drachm.
Glycerine, 1 ounce.
Aquæ rosæ, 1 ounce.
Aquæ, ad. 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a spray.

—Prof. Leffert.

Catarrhal Ophthalmia.

The following prescription is very beneficial in catarrhal ophthalmia:

R. Hydrastis, 10 drops.
Zinc sulph., 1 grain.
Morphia, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Aqua dist., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Drop one drop in the eye two or three times daily.

Acute or Chronic Catarrh of the Ear.

R. Hydrastis, 1 ounce.

Aqua, quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Mix. Syringe out the ear two or three times daily, then use

R. Lloyd's hydrastis, 2 drachms.

Tr. opium, 1 drachm.

Oil olive, quantity sufficient to make $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Drop five to ten drops in ear each time after syringing. This usually gives relief and in a short time a cure, and in a number of cases a permanent cure has been realized.

Pil. Terpin Hydrat., 2 Grs.,—"W. H. S. & Co."

A new and potent remedy in the treatment of coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, and kindred diseases.

Terpin hydrate is indicated in cases where violent irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane exists, and where the secretion is inconsiderable and peculiarly viscid, such as is met with in the chronic catarrh accompanying emphysema and phthisis. The effect obtained is always an increase and a liquefaction of the secretion, a considerable reduction of the irritation and easy expectoration.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

- R. Spts. nit. dulc., 1 ounce.
Pulv. gum. acaciæ, 1 ounce.
Tr. opii camph., 1 ounce.
Tr. gelsemii, 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

Catarrh of Stomach.

In chronic catarrh of stomach, where the tongue is heavily coated with a white fur, one or two drops of tincture of nux vomica, in water, every two hours or oftener, will often clean the tongue in thirty-six or forty-eight hours.

For Coryza.

The following solution for nasal catarrh is recommended by Professor Leffert, who claims it to be the most efficacious:

- R. Acidi carbolici, 1 scruple.
Sodii boratis, 1 drachm.
Sodii bicarbonatis, 1 drachm.
Glycerine, 1 ounce.
Aquæ rosæ, 1 ounce.
Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a spray.

Acute Catarrh.

In the second and third stages the following is recommended:

- R. Vaseline, 2 ounces.
Ext. pinus canadensis (Kennedy's), $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Olei eucalypti., 2 to 5 drops.
Mix ; make into mass. Sig.—Melt and spray $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.
-

Use warm water with atomizer ; or, better—

- R. Sod. bicarb., 4 drachms.
Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Acid carbol., 30 drops.
Aquæ dist., quantity sufficient to make 1 pint.
Mix. Sig.—Use with atomizer until cavity is cleansed.

Then medicate with—

R. Potass. chlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Tinct. iodine, 4 drachms.

Aquæ dist., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Atomize two to four times a day.

Or, if bad odor, use disinfectants—

Permanganate potass., 20 grains.

Aquæ dist., 4 ounces.

Mix. Atomize morning and evening, using the iodo-chlorate two or three times during day.

If ulcer or much hypertrophy, use iodo-carbolate—

R. Acid carbol., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Tinct. iodine, 1 ounce.

Glycerine, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix ; saturate small absorbent cotton pledgets, and pass well back into nasal canals, and let remain during night.

Dilute, as indicated in each individual case, with water and glycerine, and spray through mouth up back of soft palate. As case improves, change to listerine, boracic acid, salicyl. acid, fl. hydrastis, etc.

R. Pulv. cubebs, 2 ounces.

Chamomile flowers, 2 ounces.

Mix well together, put a small portion into a clean pipe, smoke and blow the smoke back through the nose two or three times a day.

In the catarrh of infants where the secretion from the bronchial tubes is excessive:

R. Aluminis, 30 grains.

Syrupi rhœados, 3 drachms.

Aquæ, ad., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

As a wash and injection for the nasal cavities, let the following

be thrown well up the nose with a syringe, three or four times a day:

- R. Sod. hyposulph., 1 ounce.
Acid carbol., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aquaë dist., 8 ounces.
Glycerinæ, 2 drachms.

Mix ; shake well.

Sub-acute nasal catarrh, with abundant secretion, is often allayed by minim doses of tinct. belladonna every half-hour, until eight or ten minims are taken.

Hypertrophic Nasal Catarrh.

Dr. R. O. Cotter says the following ointment will be found very effective in the majority of cases of hypertrophic nasal catarrh:

- R. Oil eucalyptol, 5 minims.
Ext. pinus canadensis, 8 fluid minims.
Acidi carbolici, 5 drops.
Cocaine, 3 grains.
Oil rose, 2 drops.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Make ointment.

- R. Ext. pini canadensis, 20 minims.
Glycerinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aquaë, 1 pint.

Mix. To be used with post-pharyngeal syringe.

This, it is said, will often cure when astringents utterly fail.

Acute Catarrh.

- R. Tinct. Iodinii, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Acid Carbol., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Place a small, wide-mouthed bottle, containing a moistened sponge, in a vessel of hot water; drop five to ten drops of the solution on the sponge, and as the iodine vapor ascends, with the vapor of the water, inhale it.—*Bartholow.*

CHILBLAIN, OR FROSTBITE.

Dr. Keppes, the surgeon of the Austrian North Pole expedition, says that in severe frostbite he obtained most excellent results from the following mixture:

- R. Iodine, 4 parts.
Ether, 30 parts.
Collodion, 100 parts.

Mix, and apply with a camel's-hair pencil to the affected part.

An ointment made of—

- R. Spirits of turpentine, 1 ounce.
Raw linseed oil, 6 ounces.
Yolk of egg, 1 ounce.

Dr. W. E. Alabone declares the following prescription to be almost infallible in curing unbroken chilblains: One egg well beaten; diluted acetic acid, 8 ounces; spirit of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; tinct. of arnica, 1 drachm. The mixture must be well shaken, and, after the feet or parts affected have been soaked in hot water and dried, the lotion must be rubbed in, and allowed to dry before the fire. As a rule, one application is sufficient.

For chilblains, rub on pure oil of sassafras and hold part affected to hot fire for one minute. Repeat for three nights at bedtime.

The following is Dr. Bartholow's formula for an ointment as a local application for chilblains:

- R. Acid carbol., 1 drachm.
Tinct. iodini,
Acid tannici, 2 drachms each.
Cerat. simplicis, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Ointment.

- R. Flex. collodion, 4 drachms.
Oil ricini, 4 drachms.
Spirits terebinth., 4 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—To be used twice or thrice daily.

Freezing.

Dr Ward says: "A few days ago the tips of three of my fingers of my right hand were frozen. They were stiff and felt as if burned by fire—for a frostbite is a burn. I applied strong spirits of ammonia to them. Three applications made a complete cure, removing all stiffness and soreness.

R. Lin. belladonnæ, 2 drachms.
Lin. aconiti, 1 drachm.
Acidi carbolici, 6 minims.
Collod. flexil., ad. 1 ounce.

Mix, and apply every night with a camel's hair pencil.

COUGH—WHOOPIING.

Fluid extract of chestnut leaves for whooping-cough. The dose is from fifteen to sixty drops, according to age, given in hot water or simple syrup, as an elixir.

Grindelia robusta, it is stated, will stop vomiting and other painful symptoms, and transform severe whooping-cough into a mild affection of short duration. The dose recommended is from one-half to one gramme per day of the tincture.

Dr. Vogelsany, of Switzerland, finds that one or two scruples of bromine and as much bromide of potassium to a glass of hot water, placed in the room of a child suffering from whooping-cough affords it great relief; the mixture to be renewed three or four times a day.

Cleanse the stomach and establish a healthy action of the liver and kidneys, after which prescribe the following:

R. Carbolic acid, 5 minims.
Pure glycerine, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours for a child ten years old.

R. Powdered belladonna root, 1 to 5 grains.

Dover's powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Sublimed sulphur, 4 grains.

White sugar, 10 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Take in one dose from two to ten times a day, according to age of patient and effect produced.

COUGH.

Carbolic Acid Spray in Coughs.

A correspondent, who is a druggist in this city, sends the following communication on this subject:

More than a year ago I read in the *Journal of Chemistry* a statement that carbolic acid in the form of spray benefited a cough. Having a severe cough at that time, I used the acid as directed, of a strength of about two per cent., with an atomizer, but finally tried five per cent., or the saturated solution. I took no medicine, and the cough went away in a few days. Now, from my first recollection I have had severe coughs, and have always had bronchitis, for which I have taken much medicine; but since using the carbolic spray I have had no cough for a year. If I feel any of the symptoms which precede a cough or a cold, a few inhalations remove all the disagreeable feelings, and prevent a cough. Inhalation through the nostrils stops sneezing and the flow of mucus. I have recommended it to many others, all of whom were benefited, and cured if they continued to inhale the spray.

I have called the attention of many physicians to the value of carbolic acid in coughs, asthma and chronic catarrh, and to the fact that the saturated solution (five per cent.) could be used with safety, and would in most cases be more beneficial than a weaker solution. They have answered that they would not give the acid of that strength, under any consideration. But I have often used it of that strength, and many other people have tried it, with no other effect than soothing the irritation of the membrane to which the spray was applied. The tickling sensation soon ceases, and the mucus is raised with but little effort. In fact, it relieves all the unpleasant symptoms and stops the

progress of the catarrh. I believe that it is an absolute cure for all inflammations of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and lungs, and that it produces the desired effect immediately by contact with the affected part.—*D. B.*

Chloroform Cough Mixture

This is prepared as follows:

- R. Morphiæ acetatis, 0.2.
 Tincture belladonnæ, 8.0.
 Spiritus chloroformi, 24.0.
 Syrupi senegæ, 30.0.
 Syrupi pruni virg., quantity sufficient to make 120.0.
 Dose, one fluid drachm three times a day.

-
- R. Calesaya bark, 1 ounce.
 Black snake root, 2 ounces.
 Rock candy, 8 ounces.
 Whiskey, 1 pint.
 Mix. A wine-glass half full at a dose.

Tonic Cough Mixture

- R. Apple brandy, 4 ounces.
 Glycerine, 4 ounces.
 Tincture of sanguinaria, 3 drachms.
 Sulphate of morphia, 1 grain.
 Mix. A wine-glass half full at a dose.

A strong and sonorous cough suggests spasmodic croup. A hoarse and rough cough is an indication of true croup. When the cough is clear and distinct there is bronchitis. When it is suppressed and painful there is pneumonia and pleurisy. If the cough is convulsive it indicates whooping cough.

Sympathetic Nervous Cough in Pregnancy

- R. Spts. etheris, 3 drachms.
 Tinct. chloroformi co., 1 drachm.
 Acid hydrocyanici dil., 15 minims.
 Liq. morphiæ sulph., 1 drachm.
 Tinct. cardamomi co., 6 drachms.
 Aquæ, ad. 8 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—A sixth part every six or eight hours, or

- R. Tinct. valerianat. ammon., 30 minims.
 Tinct. sumbulis, 20 minims.
 Tinct. belladonnæ, 10 minims.
 Tinct. camph. co., 30 minims.
 Aquæ, ad. 12 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—For one dose.

—*Tanner.*

To relieve cough:

- R. Ext. asclepias tub. fl., 1 drachm.
 Ext. wild cherry fl., 1 drachm.
 Syr. ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Syr. tolu, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours, or alternate every hour with the above.

In some cases the cough is severe and accompanied with vomiting; control it with spirit ammonia aromatic and paregoric, or with this, which is excellent:

- R. Oxalate cerium, 1 to 2 grains.
 Subnit. bismuth, 2 to 4 grains.
 Brom. ammon, 2 to 4 grains.
 Sacch. alba, 3 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Give in syrup, if preferred, every hour or two, as indicated.

Cough Mixture in Chronic Bronchitis.

- R. Ext. lippie Mexicanæ fl.,
 Ext. grindeliæ rob., fl.,
 Ext. yerbæ santæ fl., each 1 ounce.
 Liq. potassæ, 2 drachms.
 Glycerine, add quantity to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

Cough Balsam.

Put into a pint of whisky three ounces of white pine tree gum; when it has dissolved, mix it with strained honey, using equal parts of each.

It is one of the best things for a cough, and should always be kept on hand.—*Bettina.*

Pil. Terpin Hydrat., 2 Grains.

A new and potent remedy in the treatment of coughs, catarrh, bronchitis and kindred diseases.

Terpin hydrate is indicated in cases where violent irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane exists, and where the secretion is inconsiderable and peculiarly viscid, such as is met with in the chronic catarrh accompanying emphysema and phthisis. The effect obtained is always an increase and a liquefaction of the secretion, a considerable reduction of the irritation, and easy expectoration.

R. Acid hydroprom. dil. (34.%), $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Spts. chloroformi, 20 minims.

Syr. scillæ, 1 fluid drachm.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 1 fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, to be taken twice or thrice daily for colds.

Cough Mixture for Recent Colds.

Tincture of blood root, syrup of ipecac, syrup of squills, tincture of balsam of tolu (soluble), and paregoric, of each equal parts. Dose, half of a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe. It is a very valuable medicine.

Carbolic Acid and Iodine in Whooping Cough.

Dr. Roth has realized very happy results from a combination of iodine and carbolic acid, as follows:

R. Ac. carbolic, 15 grains.

Spts. vini, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Tr. iodi., 10 drops.

Tr. belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Aq. menthæ pip., 3 fluid ounces.

Syr. papaveri, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful of this is given to children over two years of age every two hours. When this treatment was carried out from the commencement of the complaint, the severity was never great, and even when it was only begun in cases that had been going on for six or seven weeks, it soon cut them short.

Cough.

- R. Fl. ext. horehound,
 Fl. ext. red root,
 Fl. ext. elecampane,
 Fl. ext. spicknard,
 Fl. ext. wild cherry bark,
 Fl. ext. comprey,
 Fl. ext. blood root, each 2 fluid ounces.

Tablespoonful at a dose.

Formulas.

- R. Acid. hydrocyanic. dil, 3 minims.
 Spts. chloroformi, 10 minims.
 Acid. hydrobromic (34 per cent.), 15 minims.
 Syr. scillæ, 20 minims.
 Syr. tolutani, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
 Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 2 fluid drachms.
 Mix. Sig.—One dose for adult ; to be repeated every three or four hours.

-
- R. Syr. tolutani,
 Syr. pruni virginianæ,
 Tinct. hyoscyami,
 Spir. ætheris comp.,
 Aquæ, each equal parts.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful.

—*Dr. E. G. Fancway.*

Yerba Santa Cough Mixture.

Each fluid drachm contains

- Yerba santa, 10 grains.
 Grindelia robusta, 4 grains
 Cherry bark, 2 grains.
 Licorice, 5 grains.
 Cubebs, 1 grain.
 Tar, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Bromide ammonium, 1 grain.

An excellent expectorant, especially useful in chronic bronchitis and other chronic pulmonary complaints. One teaspoonful at a dose, to be repeated when necessary.

Cough Mixture for Adults.

- R. Ammonii chloridi, 1 drachm.
Spts. ætheris co., 6 fluid drachms.
Spts. ætheris co., 2 fluid ounces.
Syr. pruni virg., 4 fluid drachms.
Aquaæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid drachms.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.
-

Cough Mixture for Infants.

- R. Tinct. opii camph.
Spts. ammon. arom. each 1 fluid ounce.
Ext. ipecac fl., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Syr. pruni virgin., 1 fluid ounce.
Aquaæ, add quantity sufficient to make 3 fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.
-

Ipecac in Troublesome Cough.

Some preparation of ipecac, preferably the fluid extract, not infrequently arrests a troublesome cough—as a cough preventing sleep—if taken at the bed hour.

Cough of Phthisis.

Oxalate of cerium has been used quite successfully as a palliative to the cough of phthisis. It has the very great advantage of not disturbing the digestion or bowels. To preserve the appetite of a consumptive is quite as necessary as to relieve his cough. Thirty grains of the oxalate is given at bedtime and repeated before morning, if necessary. Ten grains may be given every few hours during the day, if necessary.

Pineapple as an Expectorant.

The juice of a ripe pineapple is an excellent expectorant. The ripe fruit is cut into slices and covered with sugar. The vessel in which they are placed is then closed, enveloped in straw and heated in water, which is gradually brought to a boiling-point, and left there for a few minutes. In chronic bronchial catarrh, when expectoration becomes difficult, a few teaspoonfuls of this juice suffice to cause copious expectoration. The daily dose is from eight to ten teaspoonfuls.

Cough mixture.—A good one :

R. Spiritus etheris nitrosi, 4 drachms.
Vini ipecac, 6 drachms.
Papine, 2 drachms.
Syr. tolu, 2 ½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

R. Sp. etheris nitrosi, 3 drachms.
Liq. tolutani, 1 drachm.
Papine, 2 ounces.
Oxymel. scillæ ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful for an adult.

Cough Mixture.

To allay excessive cough and quiet nervous irritability :

R. Listerine, 2 drachms.
Paregoric, 2 drachms.
Glycerin, 2 drachms.
Chloroform, 30 minims.

Mix ; shake well before using. Sig.—Take in teaspoonful doses.

An excellent combination of Yerba santa, with other demulcents and expectorants, especially adapted for the treatment of colds, coughs, and general bronchial affections.

Each fluid ounce represents :

R. Yerba santa, 90 grains.
Potassium bromide, 7 grains.
Licorice, 90 grains.
Grindelia robusta, 30 grains.
Wild cherry bark, 30 grains.
Tar, 2 ½ grains.
Salicylic acid, 2 ½ grains.

Tablespoonful at a dose.

Whooping-Cough.

For a child twenty-seven months old, with whooping-cough, Prof. Atkinson ordered :

R. Tinct. belladonnæ, ½ fluid drachm.
Mist. glycyrrhizæ, 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

"Palmer's Cough Balsam."

R. Fl. ext. asclepias tuberosa,
 Fl. ext. Jamaica dogwood,
 Tr. lobelia inflata,
 Glycerine, equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—10 drops to a teaspoonful anywhere from every half hour to three times per day. Smaller doses and greater frequency will give best results.

We often have a troublesome cough to contend with after the patient has gotten up. We prescribe—

R. Ext. jaborandi fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. asclepias tub. fl., 1 ounce.
 Syr. prunus vir., 1 ounce.
 Tinc. lobelia, 1 drachm.
 Syr. tolu, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One-half to one teaspoonful for adults, every hour or two; children according to age.

If there is capillary bronchitis, expectoration tough, combine carb. ammon. with the above.

Lemon Juice Cough Mixture.

R. Pot. citrate, 1 drachm.
 Lemon juice, 2 drachms.
 Syrup ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syrup simple, enough to make 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful four to six times daily.

CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN.**Infantile Spasms.**

In nineteen cases out of twenty, infantile spasms or convulsions may be arrested in one minute by the application of one or two dry cups on the back, from the seventh to the first dorsal vertebrae. This will secure a remission, during which emetics, purgatives, or anything else that the indications may require, may be used.

Infantile Convulsions.

Dr. A. Jacobi, of New York, an authority upon diseases of

children, first orders a purgative dose of calomel in cases of infantile convulsions, and then follows it in a few hours by—

R. Chloral hydrat., 4 grains.
Potassii bromidi, 8 grains.
Aqua, 1 drachm.
Syrupi, 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—One dose for a child two years old.

A half-drachm of Battle's bromida ought to answer a better purpose.

Convulsions in Children.

Dr. Steele says: In convulsions in children, from whatever cause, I use the following remedies :

R. Calomel, 5 grains.
Salicylate soda, 5 grains.
Santonine, 5 grains.

Sig.—Make five powders.

Give one every hour dry on the tongue until all are given, and alternately with these I give Peacock's Bromides, half drachm doses, and use hot cloths applied over the abdomen and cold cloths on the head. I usually keep the room cool and quiet as possible. These powders will act on the bowels in two or three hours, and if they do not, I continue the bromides until there is no sign of convulsions. When there is no action from bowels in three or four hours, I then use the glycerine injection.

Gelsemium in Convulsions.

Convulsions in children commonly arise from indiscretions in diet; whatever the cause it must be removed before the nervous system can be permanently quieted. In the absence of a known cause and when it is irremediable either from the severity of the convulsion or the nature of the cause, gelsemium is always an efficient remedy. Indeed it may be adopted with safety as a routine practice and will at least control the spasm. The dose will be governed by the case under treatment but must be sufficiently large to bring the patient fully under the influence of the drug. In a child two years old prescribe:

R. Liquid gelsemii normal, 4 minims.
Aquæ puræ, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful.

CROUP.

R. Rectified oil of turpentine, 1 drachm.

Oil of sweet almond, 2 ½ drachms.

Simple syrup, 5 drachms.

Mucilage of acacia, 10 drachms.

Yolk of one egg.

Canella-water, add quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour for a child ten years old.

—*Dr. Lewentauer.*

Chloroform Water in Croup.

Dr. H. B. Bashere has lately obtained excellent results from chloroform water in the treatment of false croup, and regards it as superior to chloral in this affection, in that it is not so dangerous and is eliminated in part by the lungs. Of course its action is local, and its value, probably, due to the sedative effect upon the sensory filaments of the superior laryngeal nerve. He makes use of a solution consisting of five to ten minims of chloroform to one ounce of water, to which is added a little glycerine to aid the solubility of the chloroform. A teaspoonful of this is given every half hour during an attack, and if there is any dyspnoea the following day, a teaspoonful is given every two hours, increasing in frequency to every hour during the evening. This method of treatment is especially applicable to those cases in which the dyspnoea and cough continue during the day.

Diagnosis Between True and Diphtheritic Croup.

The following are among the points of contrast between these two diseases, according to Gay, of the Boston City Hospital :

TRUE CROUP.	DIPHTHERITIC CROUP.
A local disease.	A constitutional disease.
Begins in the larynx.	Begins in the fauces.
Pharynx slightly affected.	Pharynx extensively affected.
Not traceable to local causes.	Often traceable to local causes.
Seldom occurs in adults.	Often occurs in adults.
Neither contagious nor infectious.	Both contagious and infectious.
Not epidemic.	Often epidemic.
No affection of lymphatics.	Lymphatics often affected.

Membranous Group.

The vapor arising from slaking lime, or from boiling lime-water, has been so long used that it is associated in the mind with cases of croup. But water takes up only a small quantity of lime, so that, although the room occupied by the patient will be filled with its vapor, but little lime is inhaled. The recommendation of late years to increase the alkalinity, and therefore the efficiency of lime-water, by adding to it an alkali, as sodium bicarbonate, has been successfully carried out in practice.

R. Mist. acaciæ, 2 ounces.
Balsam copaibæ, 1 drachm.
Ext. ipecac fl., 1 drachm.
Potass. iodidi, 1 drachm.
Pulv. potass. chlor., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Shake well. Dose, a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes until free vomiting ensues; and then continue the same dose, at intervals of a half-hour, or hour until the disease yields.

Pseudo-Membranous Group.

This will cure ninety-nine out of a hundred cases.

R. Balsam Copaiba, quantity sufficient.

Sig.—One-half teaspoonful every thirty minutes.

You will not have to give the third dose in one case out of fifty.

Dr. Meigs' favorite emetic in croup is .

R. Alumis, 3 drachms.
Syrupi, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Half now and the remainder in fifteen minutes, if emesis is not produced. Is a good, reliable emetic, and suitable in these cases.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS.

In a very complete article on "chronic cystitis," in the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sci. Med.*, M. Chauvel indicates the following preparations:

R. Turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Camphor, 15 grains.
Ext. hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Mix. Sig.—The ingredients are to be well mixed, and a piece the size of a cherry stone taken morning and evening.

Thompson frequently prescribes, with success, an infusion which he had seen an American use with benefit. It can be given in all forms of chronic cystitis.

Cystitis.

R. Uvæ ursi fol., 1 to 2 ounces.

Pareiræ. bravæ. rad., 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Boil in a quart and a half of water to a quart. Take from 2 to 4 fluid ounces four or five times a day.

M. Gosselin recommends benzoic acid, to prevent the development of ammonia. He gives at first 15 grains per diem, gradually increasing to 60 and even 90 grains, without causing any trouble, save a slight parching of the throat. This treatment generally neutralizes the acidity of the urine after seven or eight days.

Prof. v. Mosetig-Moorhof recommends half a drachm of the following emulsion injected into the bladder, after previous cleansing, in a pint of water:

R. Iodoform, 13 drachms.

Glycerin, 10 drachms.

Distilled water, 2 ½ drachms.

Gum tragacanth, 4 grains.

Mix. The injection should be made on every third day. After three or four injections the catarrhal inflammation is much or wholly relieved.

Dr. Brown recommends an injection into the bladder every night and morning.

R. Benzoic acid, pure, 2 ounces.

Biborate of soda, 4 ounces.

Distilled water, 6 ounces.

Mix.

Prof. Brinton recommends:

R. Uvæ ursæ, 2 drachms.

Lupulini, 10 grains.

Aqua bullient, 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Make infusion and add

R. Sodii bicarb., ½ drachm.

Tinct. opii camph., 1 fluid ounce.

Aqua, add quantity sufficient to make, 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful four times a day.

Washing out the bladder with listerine, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water, has been found to be of great value.

The following has been successfully used in hundreds of cases.

R. Quinine, 1 scruple.

Listerine, 1 ounce.

Water, 7 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject in small quantities twice daily.

Irritability of the Bladder.

R. Ergotini, 16 grains.

Ext. belladonnæ, 3 grains.

Ext. nucis vomicæ, 4 grains.

Ext. hyoscyami, 12 grains.

Mix; make 24 pills. Sig.—One pill thrice daily; last about bedtime.

Oil of cubebs (15 drops on sugar) and spts. nitre dulc. (1 drachm) three times per day.

R. Morphiæ sulphat., 1 grain.

Tinct. aconiti rad., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Potassii acetatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Ext. pareiræ, 1 ounce.

Aqua, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls, in water, every three hours.

Acute Inflammation of the Bladder.

Ten grains of bicarbonate of soda in a half-ounce of an infusion of uva ursi every two hours will relieve acute inflammation of the bladder immediately.—*Dr. Woodbury.*

R. Acidi benzoici.,

Sodii biborate, each 2 drachms.

Infus. buchu, 12 ounces.

Sig.—Inject into the bladder night and morning.

Gelsemium will often do more good in *irritable bladder* than any other remedy. It is especially adapted to those women of hysterical type, troubled by irritability at the neck of the bladder, calling for constant unriuation.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

One of the watchwords in treating children is elimination. Don't lock up the secretions. Give nature, that grand old mother, a chance. Very rarely should opium, or any of its preparations or derivatives, be used in the treatment of children. He who abides the nearest to this rule will always have the best success in treating them. Look after them closely. Stand by the small and frequently repeated dose of tasteless medicines. Never forget that a sick child is always dangerously sick.

Treatment of Cholera Infantum in the Philadelphia Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Louis Starr, in the treatment of entero-colitis in the clinic for children, gives great prominence to the hygienic management. The following points are insisted upon:

a. Fresh air must be secured by taking the child to a public square in the cool of the morning and evening, or, better still, by a morning or evening trip on one of the river steamboats. The heat of the day must be spent in as cool a room as can be had. Coddling is discouraged, as many a stout mother has hastened her infant's death by too fond and constant nursing in the arms.

b. The clothing must be as thin as possible, provided, always, that woolen be worn next the skin.

c. Twice, or three times a day in very hot weather, the whole surface of the body must be sponged with water at a temperature of 80° F., and dried with gentle rubbing. The addition of rock salt renders these baths more bracing. Full warm baths must supplant the cold sponging if there be much prostration.

d. Diet most carefully regulated as to quality, quantity and intervals of administration. Sound cow's milk must form the basis of the food in bottle-fed babies. Fairchild's peptogenic powder is very useful in artificial feeding.

Medicinal treatment varies with the case. Should the patient be seen early in the attack, it is initiated by a laxative. A teaspoonful of castor oil with five drops of paregoric or the same quantity of spiced syrup of rhubarb is sufficient for an infant of one year. Afterward, while the stools are yellow, homogeneous, and not very frequent, alkalies and astringents are employed, as .

R. Sodii bicarb., 36 grains.

Syrupi rhei aromat., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Misturæ cretæ, add quantity sufficient to make 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours for a child of one year.

When the stools are frequent, green and acid in reaction, small doses of opium are added to the alkali ; for example :

R. Tr. opii deod., 6 minims.

Bismuthi subcarb., 72 grains.

Syrupi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Misturæ cretæ, add quantity sufficient to make 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours.

At the same time the skin of the whole abdomen is reddened, two or three times a day, with a weak mustard draught—one part of mustard to five of flour.

If the evacuations be liquid and contain whitish or greenish flakes, and the above treatment fail after a fair trial, good results often follow a short mercurial course; thus:

R. Pulv. ipecac. comp., 2 grains.

Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Cretæ præparat., 36 grains.

Mix, and make 12 powders.

Sig.—One powder every two hours for twenty-four or twenty-eight hours, or until the stools become yellow and homogeneous.

Vomiting in Cholera Infantum.

Vomiting is often a prominent symptom in this malady. It sometime commences before the diarrhœa, and often continues after the latter ceases. It may be controlled by the above prescriptions, and often, also, by lime water given in an equal quantity of milk, to which double or treble as many drops of Bourbon whiskey or brandy are added as the infant is months old. A few drops of chloroform, in cold water, will also sometimes control the vomiting.

Cholera Infantum.

R. Bismuthi subnitrat., 1 drachm.

Pepsin sacch., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Zinci oxid., 6 grains.

Mix and divide into 12 powders. Sig.—One every four to six hours.

Treatment of Cholera Infantum.

The following treatment is recommended by Dr. W. Frank Hines, of Maryland, in the *Southern Clinic*:

Nothing is of more importance in this trouble than the diet. The practice of giving farinaceous substances—cracked wheat, tapioca, farina, etc.—is surely wrong and hurtful. The digestive organs of the child are very weak, and to put anything in them which they have not been in the habit of receiving is to overtax them; milk contains all the necessary ingredients for the support of the infant; but it does not contain any starch. If possible, the child should be fed on “mother’s milk.” If this is not practicable, cow’s milk may be made to answer. Condensed milk I have seen act in a very satisfactory manner, when there is great prostration and weakness. Beef tea, with a little brandy in it, is very beneficial; say a teaspoonful of beef tea with half a teaspoonful of brandy, every three hours.

In regard to medication, I do not think a great deal is needed, except when there are frequent discharges. They must be stopped; if not, the child will die from weakness. In this connection the following treatment has been of great service:

R. Bismuth. subnit., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Spts. ammon. arom., 2 drachms.
Tinct. opii camph., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Syrup simplic., aqua fon., each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to child $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years old, according to condition.

In some cases, where the diarrhœa is of a very persistent character, stronger measures will have to be resorted to; these are best determined by the circumstances of the particular case. The temperature should be kept down; there is nothing better for this purpose than quinia; but as there is generally head trouble in these cases, I do not think it advisable to use it. Cold cloths applied to the head, sponging with cold water and ice water cloths to the abdomen will lower and keep down temperature very satisfactorily, besides often relieving the head trouble.

For irritable stomach of cholera infantum Dr. Parvin speaks very highly of counter-irritation of epigastrium by means of mustard, and the internal administration of five grains of bismuth with three drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia every hour.

The Discussion of Cholera Infantum.

During the year just closing, we have had a very interesting and profitable discussion on the above subject. In the May number, page 144, Dr. Benj. Edson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., opened the discussion by giving some timely remarks on the gastro-intestinal disorders of children. In the course of his article he gave an excellent and reliable prescription for the ordinary summer diarrhoeas:

R. Tr. ipecac. et opii, 1 fluid drachm.
Bismuthi subnitrat., 3 drachms.
Mist. cretæ, 4 fluid ounces.

Sig. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm as required.

R. Pepsine, 2 drachms.
Bismuth. subnit., 2 drachms.
Tinct. opii, 16 drops.
Syr. zingiberis, 1 ounce.
Aq. menth. pip., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One-half to one teaspoonful every three to four hours with food—according to the age of the patient, and the frequency of the operations. This will be found to agree with the little patient, but is rather strong of opium to give an infant without reducing still more, or giving at greater intervals.

Lycopus Virginicus for Cholera Infantum

Is unquestionably the best and safest remedy in the whole materia medica for cholera infantum. Fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 8 ounces of sweet milk. Add together and set on the stove until it boils for one minute, the stove being hot enough to boil it within from five to ten minutes from the time it is put on, then cool it and keep in a cool place. Give one teaspoonful at a dose from fifteen minutes to two hours apart, depending on the condition of the case.

Sweet Milk in Cholera Infantum.

If curdling occurs, add bismuth and pepsin, lime water, or boil the milk. It is almost unanimously acknowledged that pure,

unskimmed sweet milk is the most nutritious of all diets, and the most easily digested.

R. Hyd. chlor. mite, 1 grain.
 Pulv. ipecac. co., 1 grain.
 Sodæ bicarb., 5 grains.
 Sacch. alb., 10 grains.

Mix. Pulverize and make into 10 powders. Sig.—One powder every four hours while awake.

For chronic emaciated cholera-infantum:

R. Hydr. chl. mit., 1 grain.
 Ipecac, 4 grains.
 Powd. ginger, 8 grains.
 Sacch. alb. 1 drachm.

Mix. Divide and make 14 powders. Sig.—One to be given after each meal.

Prof. Bartholow uses :

R. Argenti nitrat., 1 grain.
 Acid. nitric., dil., 8 minims.
 Tinct. opii, deodorat., 8 minims.
 Mucil. acacia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syr. simplicis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Aq. cinnamomi, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three, four or six hours, to a child one year old.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Chloroform Anæsthesia and Narcosis as a Remedy in Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Willie V—, aged seven years, a boy of extraordinary sprightliness of mind and remarkable precocity, was taken quite ill on the 11th ult. with something like a light convulsion, a very severe headache and a strange affection of the eyes. They were drawn downward to the extent of hiding both corneas behind the lower lids. There was slight stiffness of the dorsal muscles. No fever, as tested by the thermometer under his tongue and arm. Respiration and pulse normal. In a few minutes he had a "spell" suggesting some sexual disturbance. Examination revealed an

erect penis twice as large as normal for a boy of his size and a general orgasmic condition. He had a phimosiis. This was operated on under chloroform, and as he went under the anæsthetic all the above symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and we had no fears or anxiety about our patient for five days. The wound was almost healed and the boy, as we thought, in a fair way for recovery. Imagine my consternation and surprise when, on the evening of the fifth day, I was hurriedly called to him and immediately recognized the real nature of the case. Wild delirium, flaming eyes, more tensely drawn than ever, extreme opisthotonus, head and heels nearly touching, labored breathing, elbows drawn back, hands clenched, high and varying temperature, rapid and irregular pulse—in a word, all the array of nervous symptoms in full force and stamping it a typical case of meningitis. For five days the disease was in mask; now it was uncovered and the truth revealed. The delirium was supplanted by coma, which rapidly deepened, and in two days ended in death. In this short time destructive inflammation of one eye took place, resulting in perforation of the cornea and shrinking of the ball.

The point in this case I ask you to note is the remarkable change wrought by the chloroform. It was a case of meningitis from the beginning. The chloroform undoubtedly arrested its progress for nearly five days. Had I diagnosed correctly at first and repeated the chloroform inhalations daily to the extent of producing several hours' sleep each day, I have a deep conviction the result would have been different.

In the last thirty years, in military and civil practice and among the convicts, I have had several emergency cases attended with opisthotonus and have invariably used chloroform. In none were the results bad. They gave me no concern and I thought nothing about them then. But since treating this case it occurs to me I might have aborted some cases of meningitis. Is there any form of headache that chloroform will not relieve—any kind of convulsion it will not mitigate? In meningitis are the membranes hyperæmic? What better remedy than chloroform? Ergot is as nothing compared with its depleting effects on the brain.

DYSPEPSIA.**Flatulent Dyspepsia.**

Flatus generally results from the excessive formation of gas; then let us try sulphurous acid, strychnia or nux, etc.

R. Acid sulphurosi, 1 to 2 drachms.

Fl. ext. or tr. nucis vom., 1 drachm.

Tr. cardam. comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Water, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful in water after meals.

Or in *atonic* cases—and these cases may generally be *atonic*, and a local stimulant to the stomach is needed with an antifermentative and antiseptic agent—then *creosote* is an admirable remedy. Give one-half to one hour after meals. It may be combined with bicarb. soda or subnitrate of bismuth, somewhat after this formula:

R. Creosote, 10 drops.

Bism. subnit. or sub. carb., 2 drachms.

Mucil. acaciæ, 5 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Mix well and give two teaspoonfuls about one hour after meals.

Pepsin or lactopeptine may also be required. Any physician can combine either of these articles with creosote, bismuth, etc., to meet the case or his views.

Powdered charcoal with soda or bismuth or magnesia, rhubarb and a little ginger or capsicum often act well, temporarily at least.

Tonic.

R. Ext. golden seal fl., 1 ounce.

Ext. wild cherry fl., 1 ounce.

Ext. wahoo fl., 1 ounce.

Ext. leptandra virg. fl., 1 ounce.

Ext. Peruvian bark fl., 2 ounces.

Ext. capsicum fl., 1 drachm.

Holland gin, 1 quart.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful, diluted, three times a day.

Beef Tea.

Beef, lean, cut into small pieces, 1 pound.

Put into a jar without any water ; cover lightly and set in a pot of cold water. Heat gradually to a boil, and continue this steadily for three or four hours until the juice is all extracted from the meat. Season with salt, and when cold skim. This may be served hot or cold ; but will frequently be preferred by the patient in the latter way.

R. Bismuth subnitrat, 4 drachms.

Sodæ hyposulph., 1 ounce.

Magnesia carb., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Dose, teaspoonful in water, after meals.

Treatment of Flatulent Dyspepsia.

R. Salicylate of bismuth, 2 parts.

Calcined magnesia, 2 parts.

Powdered willow charcoal, 3 parts.

Oil of anise, 1 part.

Mix. Sig.—Of this powder a small teaspoonful may be taken an hour or a half-hour before a meal.

R. Hydrastin, }
 Xanthoxylin, } $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces combined, con. tincs., etc., to the
 Bicarb. soda, } pound.

A positive remedy for the relief and cure of dyspepsia when caused by the irritation of mucous membrane of stomach and bowels, acidity, flatulency and a want of stimulation in the parts.

Dose, one teaspoonful in water *immediately* after each meal.

Washing Out the Stomach.

In the treatment of dyspepsia, a soft, red rubber tube is passed gently down into the stomach, quite to the pylorus ; with this tube is connected about a yard of flexible tubing and a glass funnel, which is held on a level with the patient's breast. Tepid water is poured slowly into the funnel until a sensation of fullness is experienced. The funnel is then lowered to the level of the waist and the fluid allowed to siphon out. The process is repeated until the water returns quite clear.

Dyspepsia.

R. Calomel, 15 grains.
 Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Sod. bicarb., 1 scruple.

Make 50 powders. Sig.—To be taken once a week until the liver and secretions are in a healthy condition. Glycerine to arrest fermentation, and tonics to improve the tone of the digestive organs ; order the following combination :

R. Ext. euonymi. fl., 2 ounces.
 Glycerinæ, 2 ounces.
 Ext. aletris fl., 4 drachms.
 Ext. nucis vom. fl., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Syr. zinziber, quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful in water three times a day.

R. Subnit. bismuth, 2 ounces.
 Lactopeptine, 2 drachms.

Make into 12 powders. Sig.—One before each meal.

Eight to ten drops of dilute muriatic acid, three times a day, is a good remedy ; five to ten grains of ingluvin after meals, to assist digestion.

Flatulent Dyspepsia.

R. Potass. chlor., $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Sodæ bicarb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Rhei pulv., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Capsici pulv., 4 grains,
 Oil sassafras, 2 drops.

Mix. Sig.—Dissolve in half pint water, and give tablespoonful immediately after each meal.

Indigestion.

Dr. Lewis Smith, in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, says: The following treatment has, in my practice, probably relieved nine-tenths of those cases of dyspepsia, which were not due to organic diseases:

R. Bismuthi subcarbonatis, 2 drachms.
 Pepsini (vel lactopeptini), $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Make 12 wafers. Take one wafer before each meal, and twenty drops of the following in wine or water after each meal:

R. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ,
Acid muriatic (adult), each 2 ounces.

Mix. In cases attended by constipation and eructation of gas, the following will be found useful:

R. Pulveris carbon. ligni,
Magnes. calcinat., each 1 ounce.
Pulveris rhei, 1 to 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take half a teaspoonful to one teaspoonful in simple syrup or any convenient vehicle, three times daily.

In inflatulent dyspepsia, the following formula is suggested:

R. Bismuth. subnitrat., 30 grains.
Magnesiæ, 30 grains.
Belladonnæ pulv., 3 grains.
Zingiberis pulv., 3 grains.

Divide into 10 powders. Sig.—One twice daily, in peppermint water.

Tincture of gentian, tincture of staranise, tincture of nux vomica, each 1 drachm; chloroform, 1 drachm. The dose is 8 to 10 drops thrice daily before meals in a wineglassful of water.

R. Hydrastis pulv., 1 drachm.
Zingiberis pulv., 1 drachm.
Magnesiæ sulph., 1 drachm.
Bismuth subnit., 1 drachm.
Glycerin, 3 drachms.
Tinct. aloes, 3 drachms.

Aqua font, add quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful after each meal. Shake well before taking. This will be beneficial in a great many cases.

R. Quiniæ sulph., 30 grains.
Pil. ferri carb., 30 grains.
Ext. nucis vom., 10 grains.
Acidi arseniosi, 1 grain.
Ext. belladonnæ, 3 grains.

Mix and make 30 pills. Sig.—One three times a day before eating.

To relieve congestion:

- R. Ammon. carb., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
 Magnes. sulphat., 3 to 6 drachms.
 Tr. belladon., 1 drachm.
 Tr. nucis vom., 1 drachm.
 Tr. zingib., 2 drachms.
 Sp. etheris chloric, 2 drachms.
 Aq. menth. pip. ad., 6 ounces.

Mix. Make mixture. Sig.—One-half ounce every four hours.

Painful Dyspepsia, with Dilatation of the Stomach.

- R. Choloroform, 150 parts.
 Oraage-flower water, 50 parts.
 Water, 100 parts.

Mix. Sig.—One dessertspoonful to be taken at intervals of fifteen minutes, until the pain ceases.

Glycerine in Gastric Flatulence, Acidity and Pyrosis.

Glycerine does not prevent the digestive action of pepsin and hydrochloric acid; hence, while it prevents the formation of wind and acidity, probably by checking fermentation, it in no way hinders digestion. One or two drachms may be taken either before, with or immediately after food, in water, coffee, tea, or lemon and soda water. In tea and coffee it may replace sugar, a substance which greatly favors flatulence, as, indeed, does tea in many cases. In some instances a cure does not occur till the lapse of ten days or a fortnight.

-
- R. Bismuth salicylat., 2 parts.
 Magnesiae calcin., 2 parts.
 Pulv. carbonis salicis, 3 parts.
 Oil anisi, 1 part.

Dose, one teaspoonful half an hour or an hour before each meal.

If there is gastralgia:

- R. Syr. menth. pip., 250 parts.
 Acid hydrochlorici, 1 part.
 Cocain hydrochlorate, 1-10 part.

Dose, a wineglassful before each meal.

-
- R. Bis. subnitratiss,
 Fld. hydrastis, each 5 drachms.
 Creosoti, 15 minims.
 Tr. nucis vom., 20 minims.
 Liq. pepsinæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful at meal time.

Acidity of the stomach is often curable by means of lemon juice after all kinds of antacids have failed. The explanation is this: A depraved state of the mucous membrane of the stomach, dependent on loss of tone, is one of the sources of acidity. And this state is often subdued by the tonic action found in the lemon juice. So also have persons with stomach or bowel derangement, depending on excess of acid, accidentally cured themselves by draughts of sour buttermilk.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

R. Sodii bromidi, 1 ounce.
 Pepsin (Scheffer's), 2 drachms.
 Bismuth subnit., 2 drachms.
 Aqua camphoræ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water three times daily, after eating.

For *dyspepsia*, accompanied by flatus, eructation and vomiting, give creosote or carbolic acid to prevent fermentation; alkalies between meals to overcome acidity.—*Prof. Da Costa.*

Acid Dyspepsia—Pyrosis, Etc.

R. Pulv. bicarb. potass., 1 ounce.
 Pulv. cubeb, 2 drachms.
 Bismuth subnit., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Five to ten grains every half hour or hour after each meal.

The following combinations will in some cases be found of great value:

R. Sacch. albi, 2 drachms.
 Zingiberis, 5 grains.
 Sodii chlor., 10 grains.

Mix.

R. Creosote, 5 drops.
 Soda bicarb., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Aloes soc., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Aqua ad., 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times per day after meals.

Pil. Antidyspeptic.

R. Pv. ipecac, $\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
 Pv. piper. nig., $\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
 Strychnine, 1-20 grain.
 Ext. gentian, 1 grain.

The therapy of this pill is prompt and energetic in certain forms of dyspepsia, very often giving permanent relief.

—*Dr. Fothergill.*

The following is a good combination for fermentive dyspepsia, viz. :

R. Acid carbolic, 6 grains.
 Tr. nucis. vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
 Acid nitr. mur. dil., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
 Elix. lactopep., 3 fluid ounces.
 Spts. frumenti, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

—*Dr. I. N. Love.*

DROPSY.

The following is a broad rule : Dropsy of the feet alone means heart ; dropsy of the belly alone means liver, and dropsy of all the body means kidney.

Domestic Remedy for Dropsy.

A physician of Venezuela reports the cure of numerous cases of dropsy by the revival of an old domestic remedy, the free administration of milk and onions. Dropsies due to anemia, liver disease, chronic peritonitis, scarlet fever, etc., are all stated to be amenable to this treatment, which is at once curative and nutritive. A favorite domestic remedy in Russia is cockroaches, in powder or infusion.

R. Pulv. digitalis, 6 grains.
 Pulv. scillæ, 12 grain.
 Mass. hydrarg., 12 grains.

Make into twelve pills. Sig.—One pill every four hours.

- R. Juniperi contusi,
 Sinapis,
 Zingiberis, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Armoraciæ contusæ.
 Petroselini, each 1 ounce.
 Succi fermenti pomorum, 2 pints.
 Make each day and strain.

Sig.—A wineglassful three or four times a day, *in cases of general dropsy which admit of stimulation.* (The cider should be old and sound.)
 —Joseph Parrish.

- R. Potassii bicarbonatis, 1 drachm.
 Potassii acetatis, 5 drachms.
 Tincturæ scillæ, 1 fluid drachm.
 Spiritus juniperi compositi, 1 fluid ounce.
 Aquæ destillatæ, 12 fluid ounces.

Make mixture. Sig.—Take two table teaspoonfuls three times a day. (*In local and general dropsy.*) —Brown.

For Cardiac Dropsy.

- R. Quininæ sulph., 40 grains.
 Ferri sulph. exsic., 20 grains.
 Digitalis pulv., 10 grains.

Make into mass and divide into 20 pills. Sig.—One pill twice a day. —W.

Diabetis.

- R. Ext. uva ursi, fl., 2 ounces.
 Ext. gelsemii, fl., 1 drachm.
 Spts. nit. dulc., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Give two-thirds of a teaspoonful three times a day in water to boy ten years old.

The uva ursi acts as an astringent to the capillary vessels of the kidneys; the gelsemium relieves the irritability, and the nitre slightly overcomes the suppressing effect of the uva ursi.

A Convenient Formula

for the treatment of diabetes by lithium in pill form:

- R. Carbonate of lithium, $1\frac{7}{8}$ grains.
 Arsenate of sodium, 1-25 grain.
 Extract of gentian, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.

For each pill. To be taken morning and night, and continued until sugar has disappeared from the urine.

In the worst cases of diabetes mellitus, the inside of the mouth is of an intensely red color.

Martineau's beverage for diabetis consists of three grains of carbonate of lithia and one-twelfth of a grain of arseniate of soda in a quart syphon of soda water. This is to be used as a daily drink with the meals, either alone or mixed with wine.

Permanganate of potassium, in addition to its recently acquired reputation as an emmenagogue, comes to the front as a reputed agent in diabetes mellitus.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following is one of the best local antiseptics:

R. Listerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Aq. cinnamo, 4 ounces.

Liq. sod. chlorinat., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Acid carbol., 6 drops.

Mix. This antiseptic preparation can be applied, by means of the syringe or atomizer, to the nose and throat, and combines well the leading vegetable and mineral disinfectants.

A Cure for Diphtheria.

The following is said to be the best known; at least it is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child, make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.

A Domestic Remedy—Diphtheria's Natural Remedy.

It is said that nature has her own remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir. Some of her remedies have not yet been discovered, and some that have been found out have not become generally known. Medical science has long sought for a sovereign remedy for the scourge of childhood, diphtheria, yet the colored people of Louisiana, and perhaps of other localities of the South,

have for years known and used a cure which is remarkable for its simplicity. It is nothing more nor less than the pure juice of the pineapple.

"The remedy is not mine," said a gentlemen when interviewed by a Chicago *Tribune* reporter; "it has been used by Negroes in the swamps down South for years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and was in a critical condition. An old colored man who had heard of the case asked if we had tried pineapple juice. We tried it and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I have heard of a case, and never knew it to fail. You get a ripe pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the patient swallow it. The juice is of so corrosive a nature that it will cut out the diphtheritic mucus, and if you will take the fruit before it is ripe and give the juice to a person whose throat is well, it makes the mucous membrane of his throat sore. Among those who have tried the cure on my recommendation I may mention Francis J. Kennett, the board of trade man, whose children were all down with diphtheria, and were cured by this remedy." Mr. Kennett confirmed the statement.

Diphtheria.

R. Acid sulphurosi, 7 fluid drachms.

Sol. potassii chloratis sat., 7 fluid ounces.

Sig.—From ten drops to dessertspoonful, according to age.

In malignant or asthenic cases, I sometimes combine it as follows :

R. Acid sulphurosi, 1 fluid ounce.

Tinct. ferri. mur., 4 fluid drachms.

Glycerinæ, 12 fluid drachms.

Sol. potassii chloratis saturat., 5 fluid drachms.

Sig.—From one-fourth teaspoonful to dessertspoonful, according to age, every hour or two.

"Caustics, and in fact all topical applications, except that made by the medicine, in the act of swallowing, are simply absurd. Should the disease invade the larynx, use ten drops of the sulphurous acid to the ounce of solution chlorate potassium by atomization, sometimes alternating it with lime water, using a steam atomizer

"Should it involve the nares, the same thing may be used topically there. A nourishing diet is well enough, but systematic cramming is a humbug. It is not what is swallowed, but what is digested and assimilated, that supports life. Plenty of milk, fresh from the cow, is the best diet in diphtheria."

R. Pot. chloratis, 1 drachm.
 Acidi hydrochl. dil., 1 drachm.
 Tr. fer. chlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syr. simp.

Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours.

In addition to the above, give alternate with it every two hours—

R. Calomelanos, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Sacch. alb., 2 grains.

until the dissolution of fibrinous formation, whether membranous or interstitial.

The beneficial effect of the calomel is marked, and has *never* failed in its antiseptic and cathartic properties, as well as in breaking up the exudations.

R. Acidi salicylici-truc. from wintergreen oil, merrell, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Glycerini, 2 ounces.
 Aq. calcis. ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use spray.

Solution boro-glyceride merrell as a local application. One part to ten.

One of the best remedies for diphtheria is as follows :

R. Tinct. ferri chlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Quiniæ sulph., 32 grains.
 Elix. simp., 1 ounce.
 Aquæ, add 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every four hours in water.

R. Tinct. ferri chlor., 1 ounce.
 Chlor. pot., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Acidi carbol., 40 drops.
 Glycerine, 1 ounce.
 Aquæ, add 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Swab the throat every hour. Use a probang.

Dr. R. Bell, of Glasgow, Scotland, reports remarkable success in the treatment of diphtheria with the local application of the following :

R. Acidi sulphurosi,
Liq. ferri perchloridi,
Acidi carbolic, each 3 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Painted on the throat every three hours ; and the following internally, to wit :

R. Acidi sulphurosi, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Potassæ chloratis, 2 drachms.
Glycerinæ, 1 ounce.
Aquæ puræ ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every two hours. Success has crowned this treatment.

Remedy for Diphtheria.

Lime water is an admirable remedy in cases of diphtheria. Its local effect is most useful in cleansing and purifying the fauces, and its mode of application is the easiest imaginable. It requires no spray apparatus, no douching and no effort of gargling. It is sufficient to have the patient slowly swallow a teaspoonful or more every hour, in order to get good results from its use. This fact is of the greatest importance in treating children, who are too often cruelly tortured in the attempt to make local applications to the throat. Lime water can be given easily, and is taken readily by children, and there are few cases of diphtheria which require a more energetic local treatment than the one just described.

Carbolate of Iodine.

This incorrect name is applied to a mixture containing iodine and carbolic acid in various proportions. If the quantity of iodine is small, the mixture gradually loses its color.

Holt's formula :

R. Carbolic acid, 5 parts.
Alcohol, 5 parts.
Distilled water, 25 parts.
Tincture of iodine, 20 parts.

To be applied with a camel's hair pencil in diphtheria.

C. G Rothe's formula :

- R. Carbolic acid, 2 parts.
 Alcohol, 2 parts.
 Tincture of iodine, 1 part.
 Glycerin, 5 parts.
 Distilled water, 5 parts.

Twenty-five to thirty drops mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce of water, to be used in form of spray in diphtheria, etc. Or, it may be applied with a pencil.

- R. Aquæ pura, 16 ounces.
 Sal. amoniæ (Squibb's), 1 ounce.
 Mucillag. acaciæ, 2 drachms.
 Tinct. red. cinchona (bark), 2 drachms.
 Fld. ext. sweet fern, 2 drachms.
 Acid. carbol., 5 drops.

Mix. Sig.—For erysipelas apply several times a day. For diphtheria gargle and swab every hour.

Honey as a Preventive of Diphtheria.

Dr. W. L. Smith, of Glanford, Ont., writes to say that he has observed that where honey has been used freely as an article of diet, cases of diphtheria have not been met with.

- R. Sulph. quiniæ, 32 grains.
 Acidi muriat. dil., 2 drachms.
 Syr. simp., 22 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in wineglass every hour and a half until the abatement of fever, and then as circumstances require.

Second prescription is as follows :

- R. Liq. ferri sub. sulphat., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Glycerinæ, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to the throat with a camel's hair pencil or swab every two to four hours until the patches are off, and until they cease to appear.

The first prescription is for adults, and should be modified for age. The second is for all ages. Try them and you will never regret it.

In mild cases, lime juice freely partaken of in form of lemonade, or the lime cut in slices, sugared, and sucked freely and often, with good nursing, is nearly all that is required.

Gargle in Diphtheria.

R. Acidi carbolic, 20 drops.
Acidi acetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Mellis,
Myrrhæ tinct., each 2 ounces.
Aquæ, add 6 ounces.

Mix.

The following is given as a good prescription by Dr. Alfonzo.

R Mur. pilocarpin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Pepsin (Jensen's pref.), $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Acid mur., 10 drops.
Aquæ, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour.

Take of lime, one part ; sulphur, two parts ; water, twenty parts. Slake the lime with some of the water, then add the remainder and the sulphur ; boil to twelve parts, and filter. Under the use of this solution in spray, even sparingly applied, the diphtheritic patches undergo a change in a few hours. The temperature soon subsides and a general improvement in the condition takes place almost from the first application. In some cases, the patches disappear entirely in a day.

Alcohol and Diphtheria.

Dr. Guernsey says: "Alcohol, we make bold to say, is the most perfect and reliable medicine of which we have any knowledge in diphtheria. Diluted with equal parts of water and given in small and repeated doses, the malignant symptoms of this most fatal malady soon disappear, and convalescence becomes assured. It is interesting to note with what facility the alcohol dissolves the diphtheritic exudation in the throat, lowers the temperature and becalms the pulse, showing its destructive action upon the germs of the disease which have been absorbed by the glands and gained access the blood."

Dr. R. L. Moore says : "I have been using a saturated solution of the hydrate of chloral in water, as a gargle, in treating diphtheria. Last year I treated 140 cases, losing seven of this number. Order it used as a gargle, or by atomizer, before taking every dose of medicine or nourishment of any kind."

Diphtheria—Tonsillitis, Etc.

The late Prof. Erich recommended the following prescription for diphtheria :

R. Tinct. ferri chloridi, 1 drachm.

Quinæ sulphatis, 8 grains.

Syrupi simplicis, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful in water every hour, in more or less time, according to severity.

A rapid disappearance of the exudation, with general improvement of the patient, is brought about by the administration of sulphurous acid in drachm doses every half hour. The vapor of the acid produces a choky feeling, which can be largely obviated by giving it in large quantities of syrup.

The following is a recent French treatment of diphtheria : gr. vii of benzoate of soda in water every hour, and gr. one-sixth of sulphide of calcium in a pill. A ten per cent. solution of benzoate of soda as a throat spray, every half hour day and night. No interference with membranæ. Tonics and antipyretics as occasion requires ; and beef extracts, milk and rare meat as nourishment.

MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES.

R. Fl. ext. sencio aurens,

Fl. ext. aletris farinosa, each 3 drachms.

Fl. ext. cimicifuga racemosa,

Fl. ext. viburnum prunifolium, each 5 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Ten drops in water every three hours.

The flow soon ceased and did not return for a month. Then in proper quantity and time, and has since been very regular.

The above prescription seems to act more readily where the disturbance is of nervous origin, or is a result of nerve exhaustion.

In dysmenorrhœa, gelsemium has been added in place of cimicifuga, and very excellent results obtained. In amenorrhœa the prescription may be accompanied or alternated with iron in some form. In sub-involution, following confinement, the combination produces excellent results. In many cases it must be persisted in as it may not effect a cure immediately, but it is generally prompt and satisfactory in its action. In old standing cases of "falling of the womb," the pain and distress, the backache and dragging sensations will be quickly relieved by this combination. The writer has used it for several years with excellent results, and speaks from wide experience. The remedies are unpleasant of administration, but the smallness of the dose commends it to the physician.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

R. Tinct. ferri chlor., 3 drachms.

Tinct. canthar., 1 drachm.

Tinct. aloes, 1 ounce.

Guaiaci ammon., 1½ ounces.

Syrupi, add quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful three times a day.

Use the mustard bath and keep warm fomentations to the stomach. Keep bowels regular.

Try the following prescription for dysmenorrhœa; you will be pleased with its effects :

R. Ext. gelsemii, fl., 1 drachm.

Iodia, 1 ounce.

Ext. buchu, fl., 1 ounce.

Spir. nit. dulc., 1 ounce.

Tr. opii camph., ½ ounce.

Aquæ dist., add 6 ounces.

Mig. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours until relieved. Bathe feet in warm water and apply poultice to bowels.

When not due to mechanical cause, as flexure, etc., is sooner relieved by hot water injections repeated at short intervals than by any other means at our command.

Use the following prescription for suppression of menses; you will be pleased:

R. Ext. cotton root, fl., 2 ounces.
 Ext. aloes, fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. blue cohosh, fl., 1 ounce.
 Tinct. myrrh., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times per day; increase dose at pleasure.

The congestive kind, with bellyache and excruciating headache and pain in the back, which is often seen in young girls and women with displacements, can often be relieved by a single dose of ten drops of chloroform on a lump of sugar.

R. Extracti gelsemii fluidi, 2 ½ fluid drachms.
 Elixiris simplicis, 5 ½ fluid drachms.
 Syrupi aurantii corticis, 1 ounce.

Sig.—Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

For dysmenorrhœa, scant and irregular menstruation, the following is worthy of a place among your favorite prescriptions:

R. Cimicifuga rac.,
 Tr. pulsatilla, each 1 drachm.
 Tr. gelsem., ½ drachm.
 Tr. viburnum prun., 2 drachms.
 Syr. aurantii cor., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful four times a day, four days prior to, and during the menstrual period.

Suppositories for Dysmenorrhœa.

R. Ext. cannabis, 015 milligr.
 Ext. belladonnæ, 015 milligr.
 Cocoa butter, 50 grammes.

Mix for one suppository. Make five like it.

Introduce one suppository every evening, starting from the fifth day before the menses.

—Farlow.

DYSENTERY.

The following will be found an excellent formula for dysentery:

- R. Sulphate soda,
Bitartrate potas., each $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Sulph. morphia, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or 4 grains.
Tinct. gelseminum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
Syrp. ginger,
Water, each 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour.

The smaller proportions for a child one year of age; the larger for adults. Shake well before using.

Treatment for Dysentery and Diarrhœa of Children.

- R. Bismuth subnit., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Mist. cretæ, 3 ounces.
Tr. opii, 20 minims.
Spts. lavender co., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Also:

- R. Lactopeptine, 20 grains.
Bismuth subnit., 20 grains.

Mix. Make powders, No. 10. Sig.—One every four hours.

-
- R. Oil terebinth., 2 drachms.
Tr. opii, 2 drachms.
Spts. camph., 5 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water as needed.

Apply hot water dressing to the bowels if at all tender.

Acute Dysentery.

Dr. Bartholow gives the following:

- R. Cupri sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Magnes. sulph., 1 ounce.
Acid. sulph. dil., 1 drachm.
Aquaë, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every four hours.

- R. Subnit. bis., 15 to 20 grains.
Ingluvin, 6 to 8 grains.
Calomel, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Pow'd opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Chalk, 6 to 8 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Four times a day.

Midway in the intervals tannin, six to eight grains, and an injection of same twice a day; dil. sulph. acid as an appetizer.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

- R. Bismuth subnit., 4 drachms.
Tinct. capsici, 1 drachm.
Kennedy's ext. pinus can. (dark), 4 drachms.
Papine, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Syr. zingiberia, 2 drachms.
Aquæ, add to make 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour till relieved. Shake well before using.

Carbolic acid will readily mix with glycerine, and this solution with nearly everything else in all proportions. Use a fifty per cent. solution of the acid with glycerine, in dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., with excellent success. The indication in every case has been fœtor; discharges smelled like spoiled meat; vomiting with fœtor.

- R. Mucil. acaciæ, 4 ounces.
Subnit. bismuth, 3 drachms.
Acidi carbol. (50 per cent sol.), 20 drops.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful four to six times in twenty-four hours.

When the tormina, scant mucus or bloody mucus, frequent straining stools recur, I usually direct:

- R. Magnesiæ sul., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Acid. sul. dil., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Tinct. opii deod., 1 drachm.
Glycerini, 1 ounce.
Aq. menth. pip. ad., 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful in double the quantity of cold water every two or three hours until serous or fœcal dejections appear.

Acute Dysentery.

- R. Magnesii sulphat., 1 ounce.
Acid sulphuric dil., 1 fluid drachm.
Aquæ, 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every three hours until proper fecal evacuation is obtained, then an enema of starch and laudanum. Withdraw solid food.

-
- R. Liquid carbolic acid No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Glycerine, 2 drachms.
Listerine, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take one teaspoonful every three or four hours until relieved.

Calomel in Dysentery.

In cases of dysentery, prompt results in relieving tormina and changing the character of the stools are manifested. It acts as a cholagogue, producing a free flow of bile, sweeping out the contents of the bowels. The effect of the calomel in epidemic dysentery is to empty the bile-ducts and get a large flow of bile, and relieve the congestion of liver and intestinal vessels.

-
- R. Sodii et potassii tartratis, 6 drachms.
Aquæ destillatæ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours until a normal evacuation occurs, then treat with appropriate doses of Dover's powder. —*Francis Gurney Smith.*

-
- R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, 1 grain.
Syrupi simplicis, 2 fluid ounces.
Aquæ destillatæ, 8 ounces.

Sig.—Dose, a teaspoonful every hour or two. (*Where there is much mucus.*) —*Ringer.*

THE PREVENTION OF SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Three factors enter prominently into the ætiology of this disease—viz., heat, moisture and improper food. Heat and moisture acting upon the food supply, cause fermentation and rapid increase in bacterial development. The ingestion of this altered

food is in many instances followed by dyspepsia and diarrhœa. A hot summer is always accompanied by a high mortality among infants living in large cities. This destruction of lives so valuable to the commonwealth may be mitigated by the instruction of parents :

1. As to the danger of heat and how to avoid it.
2. How they may prepare the food of the infant so that it will do no harm.
3. How to carry out the simpler rules of hygiene.

The heat, it is very important to combat. Babies should be taken to the hill, country or sea-shore, as soon as the "heated term" commences. But, alas ! few can leave their treadmill. It behooves us to do the very best we can for them in town. Parents should be instructed to avoid and combat heat. During the hot part of the day the baby should be kept in the coolest part of the house; the clothing should be lessened in amount, and water given regularly. In the early morning and late evening the streets are cooler than the house. The child should then be kept out in the air. Children may be taken to public squares, parks, along the water front, in open cars, and on ferry-boats. Strict regard must be paid to the food supply. Breast fed children are by no means so likely to get the disease, and when they do, are much more readily cured. But many are artificially fed. A perfect substitute for mother's milk has not yet been found. It is now generally conceded that cow's milk, modified by the addition of certain substances, is the *best* substitute, approaching *most* nearly to the natural supply. The wise physician is he who avoids prescribing the manufactured foods, save in rare instances. With a little care, children do very well upon a milk diet, until the hot weather. A day or two of this and the trouble begins. The milk undergoes certain changes. It rapidly absorbs atmospheric impurities. If kept in an open vessel, in an ice-box along with tainted meat or decaying vegetables, it will quickly acquire a peculiar taste and odor. Milk is very apt to become sour and undergo fermentations during the night. Many children are given milk which has become altered since the mother went to bed. The child is hungry and crying. The mother has no fresh supply, so the infant gets a dangerous food. Many diarrhœas start in this way, which would never occur if pure, un-

changed milk was given. If we hinder fermentation, and prevent impurities getting in the milk, we shall prevent much disease. To avoid contamination by surrounding air impurities, milk at the dairy should be placed in tightly sealed vessels, instead of being kept in cans as it commonly is. The bottled milk idea is a step in the right direction. The purchase of milk in bottles from a reputable dairy-man should be advised. If we can hinder the fermentation of milk so that the infant will just as surely get a sweet, clean supply by night as well as day, we can prevent many cases of diarrhœa. If the nursling could be put directly to the udder of the cow, an aseptic, unchanged supply would be insured. This is impracticable, both from the inaccessibility of the cow, and also because of the advisability of modifying cows' milk by the addition of certain substances, that it may more nearly approach the human. Milk should be sent to its destination as quickly as possible. When received it should be sterilized in a water bath, after the method advised by Dr. Soxhlet, and Dr. Caille, or some modification thereof. Fermentation being thus prevented, the milk should be kept in bottles, tightly corked, in a cool place until wanted.

The infant's sanitary surroundings should be carefully inquired into. Mothers should be instructed to keep the child perfectly clean. Soiled linen should be immediately removed. The child should be frequently bathed and an abundance of fresh air and light afforded.—*Wm. A. Northridge, M. D., Physician for Diseases of Children to the Out-Patient Department of the Long Island Hospital; Surgeon to the Central Dispensary.*

Mullein Leaves in Diarrhœa.

Dr. David H. Coover, of Harrisburg, Pa., writes that while in Chicago his wife was troubled with very obstinate diarrhœa, which he tried to suppress in vain. Finally he obtained a package of mullein leaves (*Verbascum thapsis*), and boiled into a tea. The effect was immediate in checking the diarrhœa. He remarks also that mullein tea is extensively used for sprains, galls, etc., in horses, with very flattering success.

- R. Bismuth subnit., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Listerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Glycerine, 2 drachms.
 Mistura cretæ, add quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.
-

- R. Listerine, 3 drachms.
 Paregoric, 2 to 4 drachms.
 Subnitrate of bismuth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Simple syrup, add quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.
 The latter formula would be appropriate for adults, when the larger quantities of paregoric and bismuth are used.
-

Chronic Diarrhœa.

- R. Powdered chocolate (pure), 8 ounces.
 Rice flour, 8 ounces.
 Powdered sugar, 8 ounces.
 Tannin, 2 drachms.
 Mix. A heaping tablespoonful thoroughly cooked for half an hour in a cup of milk, morning and evening at meals.
-

Summer Diarrhœa of Children.

- R. Carbolic acid, c. p. o 5 grammes.
 Water of mint, 100-200 grammes.
 Syrup of mint, 30 grammes.
 Give a dessertspoonful every two or three hours.
-

Diarrhœa—Shake.

- R. Bismuth subnit., 1 drachm.
 Spts. chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Soda mint., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour or two.
-

Subnitrate of Bismuth in Diarrhœa.

In diarrhœas attended with gastric derangement, or persistent irritability of the bowels, bismuth is a good remedy, but frequently fails because given in too small doses. The dose for an

adult should be twenty to thirty grains or larger. DaCosta, of Philadelphia, uses the following in both diarrhœa and chronic dysentery:

R. Bismuth subnitratis, 20 grains.

Acidi tannici.

Pulv. ipecac compositæ, each 3 grains.

Mix for one powder. To be taken three times a day.

Bismuth and Pepsin in Diarrhœa.

R. Pulv. pepsinæ.

Bismuth subnitratis, each 1 drachm.

Mix. For ten powders. One every three hours to a child a year old. This is, doubtless, an excellent prescription, particularly where indigestion exists; but it is difficult to procure a good article of pepsin. The *lacto-peptine* may be used for a like purpose in appropriate doses. If not good you can detect it by a guano-like odor, which is characteristic of a bad article.

Simple Diarrhœa.

In simple diarrhœa of children, or even where there is a dysenteric tendency, the following combination of Dr. Meigs', of Philadelphia, will often cut short the disease:

R. Magnesiæ sulphates, 1 drachm.

Tinct. opii. deodoratæ, 12 drops.

Syrupi. simplices, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Aquæ menthæ, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. A teaspoonful every two or three hours to a child one or two years old.

In summer diarrhœa of children (attention to all other hygienic conditions understood) the following treatment has almost worked miracles in my hands:

R. Calomel, 1 grain.

Soda bicarb., 6 grains.

Make 6 powders. Sig.—One every hour until used, then one teaspoonful of castor oil.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

The treatment of this disease by small doses of calomel, combined with Dover's powder, has been very generally and prop-

erly discarded in New York. The more intelligent physicians prescribe opium and bismuth, with or without pepsin or lactopeptine, and sometimes in combination with chalk. The following prescriptions have been largely and successfully employed in the New York Infant Asylum, and in private practice:

R. Tinct. opii, 16 drops.
 Bismuth subnitrat., 2 drachms.
 Syr. simplic., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Mistur. cretæ, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Give one teaspoonful every three hours to a child of one year.

R. Tinct. opii, 16 drops.
 Bismuth subnitrat., 2 drachms.
 Pepsini. (vel lactopeptini), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Syr. zingiberis.
 Aq. meth. perperit., each 1 ounce.

To be administered in the same dose as the foregoing. In severe cases the dose may be given for a time every two and a half hours.

Lactic Acid in Diarrhœa.

Mr. Hayem says that in diarrhœa, especially the green diarrhœa of children, he has found a teaspoonful of a two per cent. solution of lactic acid, every hour, efficient. In adults, when the flux was chronic and accompanied with dyspepsia, a rapid cure was effected by three tablespoonfuls of the same solution. Where the diarrhœa was bilious and acid, he ordered large doses of bicarbonate of soda.

Resorcin in Summer Complaint.

R. Resorcini, 0.05.
 Sacch. lactis, 0.20.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken every two or three hours.

R. Resorcini, 0.10.
 Bismuth subnit., 0.20.

Mix. Sig.—Every three or four hours.

R. Resorcini, 2.00.
Aq. rosarum,
Syrupi, each 30.00.

Mix. Sig.—1 drachm every one to three hours.

The dose of resorcin varies from three to fifteen centigrammes, according to age.

Mixture Opii, Rhubarb and Camphor.

R. Tinct. opii,
Tinct. rhei arom,
Spts. camphoræ, each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Tinct. cardam. co., 2 fluid drachms.
Aquæ anisi, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful for children, in diarrhœa.

—*Dr. Swezey.*

Compound Mixture of Rhubarb.

1 Fluid Drachm contains

Ext. rhei fl.....	Minims 256.....	Minims 1
Ext. ipecac. fl.....	Minims 51.....	Minims $\frac{1}{5}$
Sodii bicarb.....	Grains 512.....	Grains 2
Glycerine.....	Fluid ounce 12.....	Fluid drachms $\frac{2}{5}$
Aq. menthæ pip.....	Pints 12.....	Fluid drachms $\frac{3}{5}$

Mix. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful two or three times a day for children.

—*Dr. Squibb.*

West's Mixture.

R. Oli. ricini, 2 fluid drachms.
Pulv. acaciæ,
Pulv. sacchari, each 2 drachms.
Tinct. opii, 21 minims.
Aquæ cinnam, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful for children in diarrhœa.

R. Pepsin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Sub. bismuth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Acid carbolic, 8 drops.
Tr. opii et. camp., 2 drachms.
Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—From half to a teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours, according to age, etc. Use lime water.

Squibbs' Diarrhœa Mixture.

- R. Tincture opium, 1 fluid ounce.
 Tincture capsicum, 1 fluid ounce.
 Spirit of camphor, 1 fluid ounce.
 Purified chloroform, 180 minims.
 Alcohol, enough to make 5 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every five hours, for adults.

- R. Bismuth subnit., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Listerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Glycerine, 2 drachms.
 Mistura cretæ, add quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.
- Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.

The immediate cause is the putrefactive changes which take place in the stomach and bowels in food not digested, which changes are often begun outside the body.

These products may act as systemic poisons, or the particles may cause local irritation and inflammation of the intestine.

The diarrhœal discharges, at the outset at least, are to be looked upon as salutary.

The routine use of opium and astringents in these cases is not only useless, but, in the beginning particularly, they may do positive harm, since, by checking peristalsis, opium stops elimination and increases decomposition.

The value of opium is not denied in other forms of diarrhœa.

Evacuants are to be considered as an essential part of the anti-septic treatment.

Lemonade for Diarrhœa.

Dr. Vigouroux recommends a glass of hot lemonade every hour, or half hour, as an easy, agreeable, and efficient treatment for diarrhœa.

Mixture of Rhubarb and Calcis.

- R. Tinct. opii camph.,
 Syr. rhei arom., each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
 Aquæ calcis, 2 fluid ounces.
- Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful for children, in diarrhœa.

—*Dr. Ackermann.*

R. Bismuth subnit., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Mist. cretæ, 3 ounces.
Tr. opii, 20 minims.
Spts. lavender co., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Also:

R. Lactopeptine, 20 grains.
Bismuth subnit., 20 grains.

Mix.—Make into 10 pills. Sig.—One every four hours.

Creasote in Diarrhœa.

It is specially indicated when the stools are offensive. One dose will frequently check the disease, in dysentery and cholera infantum.

R. Sulph. magnes., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Calcined magnes., 2 drachms.
Ginger, 1 drachm.
Ipecac, 10 grains.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful every hour and a half until it produces free watery discharges from the bowels, then withhold treatment. Should a relapse to small dysenteric discharges occur, repeat as before. After the condition of the bowels is changed, I frequently follow with the following as a tonic. Take of

R. Quinine, 20 grains.
Leptandrin, 10 grains.
Hydrastis, 5 grains.
Subnitrate of bismuth, 20 grains.

Mix, and divide into ten powders. Dose.—One powder once in three or four hours. The above prescriptions are for an adult. Change dose according to age. I have been using this treatment for dysentery twelve years, with almost perfect success.

—*J. M. Jones, M. D.*

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

1. Give pepsin and bismuth, or, if there is vomiting, ingluvin and bismuth to correct the abnormal condition of the stomach, and if there is pain combined with the above opium or morphia

in decided doses. Be sure to control pain and keep patient quiet.

2. Give fluid extract geranium with lime water and glycerine after each diarrhœtic evacuation. Increase each dose until controlled. If there is fever give gelsemium, aconite, and spirits nitre, and last but not least, as soon as secretions are improved and diarrhœa checked, give quinine in antiperiodic doses for several days. This will generally suffice. But should there be tympanitis apply spirits turpentine fomentations to abdomen and give mild cathartic. If there is a disposition to assume a chronic form, then argentintras may be given for two or three days. For tenesmus, injections of starch water and tincture opii. Strict attention to diet; and let me say right here that milk is the best. I have tried many of the much-lauded artificial foods, and while some of them have given satisfaction, they have fallen short of their recommendations, while milk never fails, provided it is good and fresh, and from a healthy, well-fed and well-watered cow; sometimes it should be cooked, and sometimes I use it raw with lime water. As to dysentery, the above is applicable as treatment, only it may be necessary to use plumbi acetas, tannin and opium in place of other astringents.

In Inflammatory Diarrhœa of Children.

R. Leptandrin, 8 grains.
Sodæ bicarb, 1 scruple.
Syrupi rhei. aromat., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or four hours.

R. Oxide of zinc, 8 grains.
Subnitrate bismuth, 1 drachm.
Ext. pinus can. (bark), 2 drachms.
Syr. acaciæ, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

Infantile Diarrhœa Due to Indigestion and Attended by Acidity.

The following combination is very efficacious :

R. Pulv. ipecacuanhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Pulv. rhei., 2 grains.
Sodæ bicarb., 12 grains.

Mix. Divide into 12 powders and sign. One powder every four to six hours to an infant one year old.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

R. Corrosive sublimate, 2 grains.

French brandy, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Twenty drops every four hours with cold water.
No metal should be used in taking it on account of the effect
of the sublimate.

R. Morph. sulph., 1 grain.

Acid. sulph. dil., 1 drachm.

Aq. camph., 1 ounce.

Magnes. sulph., 1 drachm.

Mix ; shake well. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water at bedtime.

Put spice bag to bowels, moistened with brandy, and when
there is faintness and weakness of stomach, two teaspoonfuls of
best brandy, with one grain each of salt and black pepper, in a
little hot water. Also electricity to bowels, and general applica-
tion.

Summer Diarrhœa of Children.

R. Bismuth subnitrat., 1 drachm.

Pepsinæ sacch., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Zinci oxidi., 6 grains.

Mix. Make into 12 powders. Sig.—One powder every four
to six hours. —*Dr. Bartholow.*

Puerperal Diarrhœa.

For the diarrhœa of puerperal septicæmia:

R. Acidi carbolici pur.,

Tinct. iodi., each 16 minims.

Muc. acaciæ, 2 fluid ounces.

Aq. dest., 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One tablespoonful every hour.

Flatulent Diarrhœa.

There is a flatulent diarrhœa which occurs in young children
and gives much trouble. The movements are frequent, but very
small, and the flatulence is sufficient to keep the child awake

nights. I have found the following prescription an excellent one in such cases:

R. Magnes. calcin., 1 drachm.

Spts. amm. aromat., 40 minims.

Tinct. asafœt., 1 drachm.

Anisette, 6 drachms.

Aq. cinnamomi, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One drachm every half hour until relieved, to a child from three weeks to four months old. Two or three doses will usually relieve.

Summer Dysentery and Diarrhœa of Teething Children.

R. Ipecacuanhæ, 12 grains.

Bismuthi. subcarb., 1 ounce.

Pepsinæ sacch., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. Make 12 powders. Sig.—One in milk every two hours.

—*Dr. Bartholow.*

The above prescription is especially indicated in cases in which the stools are greenish, containing mucus and sometimes blood, and are voided with much pain and straining. And where, at the same time, the skin is harsh and dry, the tongue pasty or glazed, and there is great thirst, though no fever may be present.

Catarrhal Diarrhœa of Infants.

The first thing to be done, if the passages contain curd, should be the administration of

R. Rhei pulv., 3 to 5 grains.

Sodi bicarb., 5 grains.

Cinnamomi pulv., 1 grain.

Glycerini,

Aquæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix. Sig.—As required.

R. Oxide of zinc, 8 grains.

Subnitrate bismuth, 2 drachms.

Syr. acaciæ, add 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

Mineral Acids in Summer Diarrhœa.

The mineral acids are very efficient in sporadic cholera and summer diarrhœa. The indications for their use are the profuse and watery character of the discharges, which are alkaline or neutral in reaction, due to outward osmosis from the serum of the blood, and the best of the acids is sulphuric acid given with opium. Hope's camphor mixture is also frequently used, especially in the pulmonary diarrhœa, with benefit. —*Bartholow.*

Chronic Diarrhœa.

- R. Comp. tinct. myrrh, 2 drachms.
Tinct. rhei., 2 drachms.
Tinct. opii, 1 drachm.
Comp. spirits lavender, 2 drachms.
Oil anise, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.
Oil cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.
Gum camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tartaric acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful after each action of the bowels in a little sweetened water.

The Best Diarrhœa Mixture.

- R. Tinct. opii, 1 ounce.
Tinct. capsici, 1 ounce.
Tinct. camph., 1 ounce.
Chloroform, fl., 3 drachms.
Listerine, 13 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Thirty to sixty drops in water, every two hours.

The following, the patient being kept on a strictly milk diet for sometime, will more than please:

- R. Zinci sul., 1 drachm,
Opium pul., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Make 36 pills. Sig.—One after each bad action.

-
- R. Tr. opii deod., 2 fluid drachms.
Acid. sulph. arom., 4 fluid drachms.
Ext. hæmatox, fl., ad., 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One fluid drachm in water after each passage.

Diarrhoea in Children Teething

R. Castor oil, 1 drachm.
Turpentine, 10 minims.

Mix. Sig.—Administer four or five drops every hour or two.

CHRONIC ECZEMA.

Treatment for “palms of hands cracked open and skin as hard as horn.”

Give five grains of calomel and soda twice a week; five drops of Fowler's solution three times a day, and use the following ointment:

R. Bismuth, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Never wash the hands with soap, and as seldom with water as possible —*C. B. Hutchins, M. D.*

Dr. Chase cured eight cases of chronic eczema with the following:

R. Resorcin, 2 drachms.

Glycerine, add quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.

Mix.—Make solution. Sig.—Apply with a camel's hair brush night and morning. —*The Doctor.*

Eczema of Anus.

R. Oil. cade., 1 ounce.
Mercury bichloride, 1 grain.

Mix. Sig.—Enjoin thorough cleanliness and apply medicines at night.

In that stage of eczema, when the inflammation is dry and scabby, I know of nothing better for a local application than the following:

R. Acid. salicylic, 1 drachm.
Acid. carbolic, 10 drops.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix.—Make ointment. Sig.—Apply twice daily until the scabs are softened.

Then as a healing agent, I use the following ointment and the result is all that can be desired:

R. Zinc oxid., 4 drachms.
Al. bergamet., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix.—Make ointment. Sig.—Apply twice daily.

—*B. A. Marvin, M.D., Hillsboro, New Brunswick.*

Scrotal Eczema.—Scabies.

R. Hydrarg. chlor. mit., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Zinci oxidi, 40 grains.
Bismuthi subnit., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Lanolin, 1 ounce.
Vaseline, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sig.—Wash scrotum in hot borax water and apply the ointment night and morning.

Eczema of the Vulva or Vagina.

R. Lupulin, 50 grains.
Camphor, 2 scruples.

Mix, and divide into ten suppositories. Sig.—Insert one in the vagina when necessary to quiet the system and relieve the itching.

In chronic cases arsenic is a capital remedy when continued sufficiently long to get its alterative effect upon the skin. As a local remedy—

R. Bismuth subnit., 3 drachms.
Acid carbol. fl, 1 drachm.
Tinct. opii, 2 drachms.
Goulard's cerat., 4 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to the part affected, morning and night.

Eczema Capitis.

R. Ung. hydrarg. nitratis, 1 drachm.
Ung. zinci oxidi, 1 ounce.

Mix.—Apply locally, morning and night, using the syrup iod. of iron internally.

Dr. E. A. Million will find the following an efficient local application for eczema capitis:

R. Potass. permanganat., 8 grains.
Zinc. sulph., 12 grains.
Aquaë, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to the affected parts three times daily.

The benzoated oxide of zinc ointment is also a good local application. If crusts form, apply poultices every night, until removed. Don't neglect the constitution. Give plenty of nutritious digestible food.

Hebra's Lotion for Eczema.

R. Phenic acid, 4 parts.
Glycerine, 15 parts.
Sulphuric ether, 15 parts.
Alcohol, 90 parts.

A mixture to be applied to dry and scaly eczema occurring in plaques, and which gives good results in obstinate cases. Tincture of iodine applied with a brush often gives equally good results.

A case of infantile eczema of six month's duration was cured by Dr. Meigs in one week with the following:

R. Unguent. zinci oxidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ung. petrolati, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis., 10 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Apply freely.

Chronic Eczema.

In the treatment of chronic eczema, place your patient upon a farinaceous or a mixed diet. Locally, an ointment which will give good satisfaction is composed thus:

R. Ung. hydrarg. nitratis, 1 drachm.
Petrolat., 1 drachm.
Ung. picis liquid, 4 drachms.

Mix.—Make ointment. Sig.—As an ointment.

In a case of chronic eczema Prof. Shoemaker prescribed :

R. Naphthol, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Adipis, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally. After the second application the quantity of naphthol in the prescription is to be doubled.

For *universal eczema* in a child, Dr. Rex ordered bran baths and—

R. Acid. salicylic, 15 grains.

Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Use locally three times a day.

Oleate of Zinc.

Either as an ointment or in solution, oleate of zinc is highly recommended by Dr. Crocker, of London, in eczema, chronic ulcers, etc.

An excellent ointment for eczema and psoriasis contains two ounces of liquid tar ointment, half an ounce of spermaceti ointment, six drachms of citrine ointment, and half an ounce of zinc ointment.

Eczema of the Head.

First carefully wash the head of the child with soap and water and then apply the following ointment.

R. Acid. salicylic, 25 grains.

Tinct. benzoin, 1 drachm.

Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix

Treatment of Chronic Eczema of the Palm of the Hand.

Especially if there is a rheumatic condition, the following lotion is almost a specific and very soothing.

R. Bicarbonate of soda, 2 drachms.

Bicarbonate of potash, 1 drachm.

Glycerine, 1 to 5 drachms.

Tinct. of opium, 2 drachms.

Aquæ, 1 pint.

—*Lyon Medical.*

For Eczema of the Anus and Genitals'

R. Oleate of cocaine, 1 part.

Olive oil, 2 parts.

Lanolin, 10 parts.

Mix. Sig.—Apply this ointment twice a day to the affected part.

As an internal treatment for *eczema erythematousum*, to tone up the general system and relieve the constipation, Dr. Van Harlingen gives—

R. Magnesii sulph., 1 ounce.

Ferri sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Acid sulph. dilut., 1 fluid drachm.

Sodii chlorid., 10 grains.

Infus. quassiae, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful in tumbler of hot water half hour before breakfast.

Oleate of Bismuth in Eczema.

R. Bismuthi oxid., 1 drachm.

Acidi oleici, 1 ounce.

Cerae albæ, 3 drachms.

Vaseline, 9 drachms.

Ol. rosæ, 2 minims.

Mix. Its action is particularly satisfactory in eczema of the hands.

R. Hydrarg. chlor. cor., 1 drachm.

Aq. calcis, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Bathe the parts often.

Eczema Capitis.

You may expect to get good results at once by using the following :

R. Ungt. pix. lig.,

Adepis, equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—Apply a little to the effected part twice a day after removing all scabs by the use of some simple poultice.

R. Acid carbol., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Ol. cade, 3 drachms.

Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply night and morning, and give internally

Dr. De Jough's or Moller's cod liver oil, or the iodide of lime where the patients object to taking the oil.

R. Potass. acetat., 5 drachms.
Fowler's solution, 3 drachms.
Tint. nucis vom., 2 drachms.
Aquaë, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day for a child five years old.

Wash the parts daily with "Hebra's Green Soap," and after washing use an ointment of vaseline and subnitrate of bismuth.

R. Plumbi ætatis,
Acidi carbolic, each 3 drachms.
Extract belladon. fluid, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
Glycerini, 3 fluid ounces.
Aqua, add 10 ounces.

Make solution. Sig.—Apply soft cloths moistened with this solution to affected parts. When dry moisten again and keep moist.

This soothing solution will act like a charm and subdue the severe itching and burning. Internally use.

R. Magnesie sulphatis, 4 drachms.
Elixir vitrioli, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Tinct. gentianæ, 3 fluid drachms.
Aquaë, 3 fluid ounces.

Sig.—A teaspoonful in wineglassful of water after each meal. In anæmic cases add ferri sulphatis gr. xvi., to the above. This mixture will keep the bowels in a soluble state and disperse cutaneous congestion. It also acts as a mild tonic.

But as soon as the vesicles burst, become confluent, form dark brown crusts and leave an unhealthy state of ulceration under them, change the external treatment. The ichor in these cases is generally so irritating that under the crusts ulceration is deepening. Where you find crusts, order poultices to remove them, but if already removed, give patient the following :

R. Acidi carbolic, 2 to 3 drachms.
Zinci oxydati, 2 drachms.
Cosmolini vel. vaselini, 2 ounces.

Make ointment. Sig.—Anoint two or three times a day.

Sometimes use ungt. hydrarg. amoniât. of the U. S. D., with carbolic acid and with equal success.

Continue the saline mixture, but should the patient need a better tonic prescribe elix. calisayac, strychnine and iron.

In all stages, insist upon frequent ablutions and change of underclothing.

Boracic acid, as much as can dissolve in boiling water, applied from three to six times a day. Do not make an ointment of the acid by mixing with glycerine, vaseline or anything else. Simply dissolve in boiling water.

In this form, it is the best remedy for dandruff, eczema, and other skin diseases too numerous to mention.

For the Itching of Chronic Skin Diseases.

R. Acid. salicylic, 20 grains.

Zinci. oxidi, 5 drachms.

Pulv. amyli., 5 drachms.

Petrolati, 1½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally.

Subacute Eczema.

R. Resorcin, 15 grains.

Vasellini, 5 drachms.

Mix.

Herpes.

For herpes, Shoemaker prescribes three grains of sulphate of morphine and one-half ounce each of calamine and subnitrate of bismuth. Mix and dust over the affected surface.

For Infantile Eczema.

R. Acid boric, 81 grains.

Vasellini, 1 ounce

Bals. Peru., 7½ grains.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to the parts affected.

Bicarbonate of soda is recommended by Rorseau as an application in eczema. He uses it in the form of a pomade on the strength of one drachm of the soda to one ounce of lard or other base. He holds that it alters the morbid anatomical elements of the skin and restores it to the normal state.

Eczema.

Keep the hands out of water, and if the eruption is crusty, red and irritable, apply a cracker or bread-and-milk poultice for half a day at a time until the surface looks cleaner and less irritable, after which apply the following:

R. Ung. zincii oleat., 1 ounce.
Cosmoline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply night and morning and cover with thin strips of linen to keep out the air and dirt.

R. Iodoform, 1 drachm.
Tannic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Cosmoline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply morning, night, and once during day, keeping on.

Eczematous crusts in the nares are best removed with a solution of bicarbonate of soda, about twenty grains to the ounce of water, introduced in the form of a spray, or in bad cases with the post-nasal syringe first and the spray after the larger crusts have been expelled. In some cases the crusts may have to be pulled out with forceps. If after removal of incrustated matter from the nares hemorrhage occurs from the exposed and excoriated membrane, a solution of carbolic acid and tannin may be used with great benefit. This is a good formula:

R. Acidi carbolici c. p., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Acidi tannici, 12 grains.
Aquæ, 6 ounces.

Mix. Make solution. Sig.—Use with the atomizer for the nose.

This should be used immediately after exposing the excoriated membrane, and within an hour a spray of chloride of sodium or bicarbonate of soda should be freely used, with the view of aiding nature to supply the required saline covering for the exposed superficial nerves.

Ozæna—Eczema—Oxytocics.

- R. Potass. bromid., 2 drachms.
 Acid carbol., 25 drops.
 Aquæ camph., 4 ounces.
 Aquæ dist., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—First, with a nasal douche, cleanse the parts with warm salt water; then apply the above with Richardson's atomizer.

Prof. Holland ordered for a case of *eczema rubrum*—

- R. Kaolin.,
 Olei lini.,
 Zinci oxidi,
 Liq. plumb. subacetatis, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally.

Prof. Holland brought two cases of *milk crust of the scalp* before the class, which he treated in the following manner: Remove the crusts with

- R. Olei morrhuae, 4 ounces.
 Olei cadinia, 1 ounce.

Mix. Then apply the following ointment:

- R. Unguent. picis liquid, 1 drachm.
 Zinci oxidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Unguent. aquæ rosæ, add quantity sufficient to make 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply upon cloth to head. This treatment was attended by a speedy cure.

The following *stimulating liniment* is used quite extensively in the wards of Jefferson College Hospital:

- R. Tinct. aconit.,
 Chloroform,
 Aq. ammon., each 2 fluid drachms.

Liniment saponis., add quantity sufficient to make 8 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Tinea Versicolor.

Oleate of copper, in the form of ointment, is very successfully used in the cure of this complaint at the Philadelphia hospital for skin diseases.

EMMENAGOQUE.

Aloes, Myrrh and Iron (4 grains).

- R. Pulv. aloes soc., 2 gra ins.
Pulv. myrrh, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

Emmenagogue (4½ grains).

- R. Ergotin., 1 grain.
Ext. cotton root, 1 grain.
Purified aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Oil savin, ¼ grain.

Drugs that are emmenagogues : Garlic bulbs, aloes, leopard bane, asafoetida, calendula offic., blue cohosh, saffron, ferri iod., ferri sulph., partridge berry, ivy, black hellebore root, iodine, red cedar, water pepper, fresh root of madder (this is the surest), rue leaves, sagapenum, sulphur precip., tansy, valerian root. Also the following (finely pulverized), for young women on arriving at the age of puberty:

- R. Madder, 1 ounce.
Cinnamon, 1 ounce.
Cloves, 1 ounce.
Spts. vin. gallici., 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—One tablespoonful twice a day.

The above recipe will bring around all right, almost every time. In fact it has never been known to fail.

Aloes and Iron (3 grains).

- R. Purified aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Jam. ginger, ½ grain.
Ext. conium seed, ½ grain.

Emmenagogue Improved (4½ Grains).

- R. Ergotin, 1 grain.
 Purified aloes, 1 grain.
 Oil savin, ½ grain.
 Ext. black hellebore, 1 grain.
 Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
-

Emmenagogue, Rigaud's (3¼ Grains).

- R. Purified aloes, 1 ½ grains.
 Powd. rue, ¾ grain.
 Powd. saffron, ¾ grain.
 Powd. savin, ¾ grain.
-

- R. Fl. ext. polygonum punc., 2 ounces.
 Oil sabine,
 Oil rue, each ½ drachm.

Mix thoroughly. Sig.—Half a drachm three or four times a day.

Or, when indicated, the following emulsion of savin:

- Oil savin. fl. ext., 1 drachm.
 Spts. nitrous ether, 3 drachms.
 Mucilage of acacia, 1 ounce.
 Water, ad. 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

- R. Fl. ext. ergot.,
 Fl. ext. gossypii.,
 Fl. ext. black cohosh, each 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Half a teaspoonful every three hours, and using hot fomentations of hops on the bowels.

- R. Ext. cimicifugæ rac. fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. ergot fl., 1 ounce.
 Syr. simp., 2 ounces.

M₁. Sig.—Teaspoonful two or three times a day for four or five days preceding the menstrual flow.

Resin of guaiacum is a valuable emmenagogue in amenorrhœa; it is given in doses of ten grains, stirred in a wineglassful

of milk, every morning before breakfast. The ammoniated tincture of guaiacum may be given during the painful period, in certain cases of dysmenorrhœa, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm, in a wineglassful of water until relieved.

Effect of Lime Juice on the Menses.

The sucking of the juice of one or two lemons by women suffering from the inordinate flow of the menses has the effect of checking the same. This statement, in connection with the reports of the effect of lime juice upon the amative instincts of the male, would seem to establish a belief in its anaphrodisiac properties.

Ten days previous to the anticipated menses, commence with the following, and use until period passes:

- R. Ext. conium fl., 2 drachms.
 Ext. cannab. ind. fl., 2 drachms.
 Ext. gelsemii. fl., 2 drachms.
 Ext. cimicifu. rac. fl., 2 drachms.
 Aquæ camphoræ, 8 ounces.
 Ammon. brom., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful three times a day. Use a salt and water bath daily, rubbing sacrum with considerable friction.

Med. Prop.—Emmenagogue. Dose, 1 to 3.

- R. Ferri sulph. exs., 1½ grains.
 Alæs pv., ½ grain.
 Terebinth. alb., 1½ grains. —Mutter.

The Menses.

Give iron when the menses are scanty and lack color; give arsenic when the flow is too profuse, prolonged, or frequent.

For a girl fourteen years of age, who had never menstruated, and who was affected with chorea, Prof. Atkinson directed ten drops of syr. ferri iodidi four times daily, and the following prescription:

- R. Tinct. nucis vomicæ, 48 drops.
 Ext. cimicifugæ fl., 1 fluid drachm.
 Syr. aurantii cort., 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful four times daily.

Comp. Betin Pills. S. C.

Betin, }
 Ergotin, } 1 grain pill.

Dose, three pills three times a day, as a powerful emmenagogue.

The Compound Concentrated Extract of Indigo.

Each ten grains of the compound concentrated extract of indigo contains :

R. Ext. hyoscyam., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Ext. aloes soc., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Ext. indigo conc., $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Biddle says aloes causes a determination of blood to the pelvic organs. Hence we can see the beauty of its adaptation in amenorrhœa, knowing it to be also a tonic and purgative.

In females of a nervous temperament, when painful menstruation occurs, independent of organic lesions, it seldom, if ever, fails, if given according to directions.

R. Extract. belladonnæ, 8 grains.
 Pulv. camphoræ, 1 drachm.
 Quininæ, bisulph., 2 scruples.

Mix and make into 30 pills. Dose, one pill every hour or two until the pain ceases.

A Handy Emmenagogue.

The common garden beet is said to act as an efficient emmenagogue, if taken in sufficient quantity. An active principle is derived from it called Betin, of which the dose ranges from two to four grains.

R. Tinct. ferri mur., 3 drachms.

Tinct. cantharid., 1 drachm.

Tinct. aloes soc., 1 ounce.

Tinct. guaiac. ammon., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Syr. simp., add quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Mix the iron and cantharides, then add one

ounce syr. simp. (which must be fresh), then the aloes ; shake well, then the guaiac. If least foaming occurs add one drachm of alcohol.

This is not a very pretty mixture, the iron adding a black tint, but it is a safe *and sure emmenagogue*. The dose is from two to four teaspoonfuls two or three times a day.

This is an emmenagogue and not an abortant :

R. Tinct. aloes comp., U. S. P., 1 ounce.

Tinct. ferri chlor., 1 ounce.

Ext. ergot fl. (Squibb's), 1 ounce.

Ess. menth. pip., 2 drachms.

Syr. simp., add quantity sufficient to make 1 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful in water every five hours as indicated.

R. Fl. ext. aloes, 1 ounce.

Fl. ext. ergot, 1 ounce.

Fl. ext. gossypii, 1 ounce.

Fl. ext. black cohosh, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Half a teaspoonful every three hours, and using hot fomentations of hops on the bowels.

A Sedative Emmenagogue.

For a day or two antecedent to the actual commencement of the catamenial flux, women not infrequently suffer acute pain in the pelvic region, doubtless due to hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia of the reproductive belongings. To obviate this I have found no treatment gives such satisfactory results as the following :

R. Codeiæ sulphatis, 1 grain.

Chloral hydratis, 20 grains.

Ammonii bromidi, 20 grains.

Aquæ camphoræ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—For one dose. Take at bedtime.

A repetition of the dose at that period is rarely necessary. In some cases a warm sitz bath of fifteen minutes duration before retiring is a valuable adjuvant.

Hooper's female pills. The following is the formula :

- R. Aloes barbadensis, 8 ounces.
Ferri sulph. exsiccati, 2 ounces.
Ext. hellebori, 2 ounces.
Myrrh, 2 ounces.
Saponis, 2 ounces.
Canella in pulv. trit., 1 ounce.

Mix. Make into pills, containing two and one-half grains.

I usually leave out hellebori, the canella and the soap and simply use the aloes, iron and myrrh, which make a very efficient and eligible emmenagogue.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

- R. Brom. pot., 160 grains.
Brom. sod., 80 grains.
Aquæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in one ounce of water four times a day; increase if necessary to until bromism is produced.

Then continue the above and give one drop doses Fowler's solution, increased if necessary, to control bromism. If worms are suspected clear them out first.

Brown-Sequard's prescription for the treatment of epilepsy is as follows:

- R. Sodii bromidi,
Potassii bromidi,
Ammonii bromidi, each 3 drachms.
Potassii iodidi,
Ammonii iodidi, each 1 ½ drachms.
Ammonii sesquicarb., 1 drachm.
Tinct. columbæ, 1 ½ ounces.
Aquæ destillatæ, 8 ounces.

Full dose, one and one-half drachms before each meal and three drachms at bedtime.

Anti-Epileptic.

- R. Iron ferrocyanide, 1 to 2 grains.
Quinine valerianate, 1 grain.
Zinc valerianate, 1 to 2 grains.
Ext. valerian, 1 grain.

Mix.

Take the pith out of mullen and put it into water until it becomes slimy, and then give four drachms every two hours, with one drachm-bromide potass. in four ounces of water, one teaspoonful every two hours, keeping the head cool and the feet warm. You will be surprised at the good effects. You will find a mild cathartic also beneficial.

EARACHE OR OTALGIA.

- R. Olive oil, 1 ounce.
Chloroform, 1 drachm.

Mix, shake well; pour twenty-five or thirty drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the air and retain the mixture.

A liniment is recommended by Paresi for this affection, composed of

- R. Camphorated chloral, 5 parts.
Glycerine, 33 parts.
Oil sweet almonds, 10 parts.

It is applied twice daily on soft cotton, being introduced as far as possible into the ear, and may also be rubbed behind the ear. The pain is almost instantly relieved, and the inflammation in many cases subdued. The liniment must be kept in carefully closed bottles.

Otalgia.

- R. Ol. olivæ, 1 ounce.
Chloroformi, 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Shake well together and pour twenty-five to thirty minims into the ear, and close up with a piece of raw cotton. Acts promptly and efficiently.

Five drops of chloroform put on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, and the vapor blown through the stem into the aching ear.

For Softening Ear Wax.

R. Biborate of soda, 10 grains.
Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aquaë, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A drop three times daily on the hard wax for two or three days, and then syringe the ear.

Wax in the Ear.

R. Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ, 5 drops.
Zinci sulphatis, 2 grains.
Aquaë, rose, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Drop in twice a day, after washing the canal with warm salt water.

Insects in the Ear.

Perhaps the quickest and surest way is by injecting a few drops of a solution of equal parts of chloroform and glycerine.

To Soften Wax in Ear.

R. Acid boric, 20 grains.
Glycerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aquaë distillat., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Warm it and drop 5 to 10 drops in ear twice a day.

Otitis and Otorrhœa.

R. Acidi carbolici, 10 grains.
Zinci sulphatis, 10 grains.
Plumbi acetatis, 10 grains.
Aquaë destillatæ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject twice a day. (*When discharge is offensive.*)
—*Hazard.*

ERYSIPELAS.

Lotion for Erysipelas.

- R. Acidi carbolici, 20 grains.
Alcoholis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. iodi., 30 drops.
Ol. terebinthinæ, 1 fluid ounce.
Glycerini, 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply on compress to the affected surface.

-
- R. Subnit. bismuth, 1 drachm.
Carbonate lead, 2 drachms.
Creosote, 3 drops.
Oint. rosewater, 1 ounce.

Mix. Anoint.

-
- R. Tinct. aconiti rad., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. pilocarpus, fl., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Syr. simp., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours.

Chalk Ointment in Erysipelas.

In treatment of erysipelas an ointment may be made by mixing equal parts of prepared or precipitated chalk and melted lard, either with or without half a drachm of carbolic acid to the ounce. It is to be applied with the finger and smeared on thickly, a mask of plain lint or boric lint being laid over it. It is cleanly, unirritating, cooling and soothing.

Local Treatment of Erysipelas.

The application of the following liquid every two hours to the affected parts:

- R. Acid carbol., 1 part.
Alcohol, 1 part.
Ol. terebinthinæ, 2 parts
Tr. iodinii, 1 part.
Glycerinæ, 5 parts.

Mix. This mixture causes no pain. Internally, quinine and digitalis are recommended, and an emetic, if indicated.

Superior to all other local applications for *erysipelas*, cloths or towels wrung out of hot vinegar and applied twice daily or every four hours are regarded as a specific in *erysipelas*.

Dr. J. B. Johnson recommends iodide of potassium in facial *erysipelas*.

Dr. James Franklin recommends:

R. Quiniæ sulph., 1 drachm.

Tinct. ferri mur., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Tinct. cinchona, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally all over and just beyond the inflamed area, with a soft camel's hair pencil or feather, two or three times in twenty-four hours.

Prof. Garretson uses:

R. Tinct. ferri chloridi, 1 ounce.

Tinct. cinchonæ, 2 drachms.

Quinina sulph., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Paint the affected parts repeatedly until the skin underneath turns black. The desired effect is then accomplished, unless the red inflammation appears again, when the application is repeated.

An elegant dressing for *erysipelas* is the following:

R. Cretæ precip., 2 ounces.

Adipis., 2 ounces.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Keep the affected parts well coated with the ointment.

R. Potassii permanganatis, 6 grains.

Aquæ destillatæ, 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day. (*Keep in a glass-stoppered bottle.*) —*Bartholow.*

R. Picric acid, 3 parts.

Water, 500 parts.

Wash five or six times a day.

Dr. Behrend treated erysipelas in the first stages successfully with a lotion of absolute alcohol, ninety per cent. three times a day. No case ever went on to suppuration.

EYE DISEASES.

For Conjunctivitis.

R. Hydrargyri oxidi flavi., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Unguent. petrolei, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix and make exact ointment. Sig.—Apply two or three times a day until relieved.

It will cure granular lids.

R. Yellow ox. merc., 1 to 4 grains.

Vaseline, 1 drachm.

Mix thoroughly, and apply to upper lids morning and evening, except every other, and sometimes every third night.

Dr. Galezowski, of Paris, treats purulent ophthalmia in the following manner:

R Argenti nitrate, 10 grains.

Aquæ distil., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Touch the conjunctiva with a brush dipped in the above solution three or four times a day. After touching with this solution, another brush dipped in a solution of common salt should be passed over the parts, to neutralize the excess of the silver salt. Galezowski has treated over 4,000 cases of purulent ophthalmia by this method, and has not lost an eye.

R. Hydrargyri oxidi flavi., 5 grains.

Zinci sulphatis, 10 grains.

Adipis, 1 ounce.

Make ointment. Sig.—Introduce into the eye and rub on the edge of the eyelids. (*In the obstinate chronic form, depending a scrofulous diathesis.*) —Dupuytren.

Granular Conjunctivitis.

Dr. Cheatham recommends the local application of sulphate of copper as the best remedy for granular conjunctivitis, regarding yellow oxide of mercury as next in efficiency.

Conjunctivitis.—For the Eyes.

R. Lloyd's hydrastis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Specific belladonna, 18 drops.

Aqua distil., add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Apply on absorbent cotton several times daily, which usually gives relief in due time.

FRECKLES.**Collodion for Freckles.**

Effectual and harmless. One gram of sulpho-carbonate of zinc is reduced to a very fine powder, and then incorporated by trituration with one gram of essence of lemon, 5 grams alcohol, and 45 grams of collodion.

Powdered saltpetre, applied carefully to each freckle, previously moistened, is said to be efficacious when perfectly done and judiciously repeated.

The following is a recipe of Sir Erasmus Wilson's for removing all discolorations from the skin: Elderflower ointment one ounce, sulphate of zinc twenty grains; mix well, and rub the affected surface with it at night. In the morning wash off with plenty of good soap, and when the oily matter is removed, apply the following lotion: Infusion of rose petals, half a pint; citric acid thirty grains. Discolorations are removed by this treatment, and freckles, if not radically cured, though in most cases they yield to the application, are always greatly ameliorated by its use.

R. White precipitate,

Bismuthi s. nit., each 1 drachm.

Ung. glycerinæ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to freckles every second day.

Freckles may, it is said, be removed by the oleate of copper ointment.

A wash of equal parts of glycerine and lactic acid will remove moth and freckles from the face.

FELONS.

A blister applied to a felon in its early stage will often prevent its further progress. Tincture lobelia, applied constantly, will often succeed.

R. Ol. olive, 2 ounces.
Aquæ amm., 2 ounces.
Acid hydrochlor., 2 ounces.

FISTULA IN ANO.

Prof. Brinton's method, without the use of the knife, is by passing a silk or gum-elastic cord through the fistulous tract, bringing it out of the rectum and tying it. This will excite inflammation, and the cord will gradually cut its way out, followed by granulation. By this method the patient can be cured while following his ordinary occupation.

FEVER.**Pneumonia.**

Dr. Steele, in *N. E. Med. Monthly*, says: The remedy I use in pneumonia in children is quinine, muriate of ammonia and sometimes a one-quarter or one-half grain of Dover's powders to one-half grain quinine and two grains muriate of ammonia, every three or four hours, from the time I lose the normal respiratory murmur at any point in the front or back of lung. Alternating with this, I give a solution of the bromides of ammonia, soda and potash, with one-half ounce glycerine. Of this I give twelve to twenty drops for one to two and three years old, and continue this throughout the case, with the linseed meal poultice. I enfold the whole chest in the poultice, and if this does not stop the pains in side and back, I increase the Dover's powder in my next powders, until there is relief. When I have to contend with constipation in those cases, I usually give the following powder to move:

R. Calomel, 1 grain.
Licorice root, 4 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Make four powders; give one every three hours till bowels move.

If they should not, I use two ounces glycerine and two ounces warm water, as injection, making two injections of this amount, and I do not have much trouble in my cases, as I believe the linseed jacket will almost abort the case, or greatly shorten it at least.

Alcohol is a stimulant to the general system. It acts on the heart but less powerfully than digitalis. Therefore, in advanced pneumonia there is no remedy that will replace it. Give it for effect, give it freely and watch the pulse; when you have a distinctly digitalis pulse reduce the dosage, but increase your dose of digitalis when the action begins to wane.

Digitalis is useful in advanced stages of typhoid fever, when the pulse fails. It is useful in any acute disease when the pulse fails. But remember always that experiments have shown that a very high temperature renders the system less liable to the action of digitalis. It is not true that digitalis will not act with a high temperature. I have over and over again seen it act with great power in cases in which the temperature was 105 degrees. This high temperature simply makes the heart more rebellious; it does not suspend the activity of the digitalis.—*Dr. H. C. Wood, Lecture Univ. of Pa.*

Pneumonia Death to Topers.

Dr. L. H. Washington says: "When pneumonia attacks the steady, square drinker, one who carries regularly his pint to a quart of whiskey daily, it comes exclusively under the domain of the undertaker, as the first case of recovery by any known method of treatment has yet to be reported.

Pneumonia.

Very early in the case—that is, before the pulmonary tissues become too much involved in the inflammatory process, abort the disease by the application of flannel cloths wrung out of hot water applied over the diseased lung, at the same time giving the following:

R. Spts. æth. nit., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. valerian, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. aconite (leaves), 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours until the diaphoretic and diuretic action of the compound is obtained.

Alcohol in Pneumonitis.

Dr. G. G. Buford says: "Give your patient plenty of alcoholic stimulants, varied as occasion demands. Give it with the food. Give it with the liquids imbibed. Give it at regular intervals, and in doses to suit the age of the patient. Give that form that you can know contains a constant quantity of alcohol, and the most nourishment. Then, with proper hygienic surroundings, you come nearest following out the indications of nature, and gain the best possible results.

Pneumonia.

Begin with a full cathartic dose of calomel, unless especially contraindicated. For fever give the following :

R. Tr. aconite rad., 10 drops.
Tr. verat. viride, 6 drops.
Ext. gelsemii fl., 1 drachm.
Aq. dist. ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful each two hours. Alternate with the following:

R. Tr. digitalis, 40 drops.
Spts. nit. dulce, 4 drachms.
Syr. lob., 4 drachms.
Syr. squills, 4 drachms.
Carb. am., 1 drachm.
Mucilage, 4 ounces.
Gum acacia, 4 ounces.
Aquæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Same dose as above at same intervals, alternately.

Malarial Pneumonia.

R. Tinct. veratri viridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Quinia sulphatis, 1 drachm.
Acidi sulphurici dilut., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aquæ, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every three hours.

Pneumonia.

R. Calomel, 10 grains.

Dover's powders, 20 grains.

Mix and divide into six powders, and take one every four hours, with laxative sufficient to prevent salivation.

Alternate the above with the following:

R. Tinct. gelsemium,

Tinct. digitalis, each 1 fluid drachm.

Sweet spts. nitre, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful as above directed. Counter-irritants

FEVER—YELLOW.

Major Sternberg recommends the following:

R. Sodii bicarbonatis, 150 grains.

Hydrarg. chlor. corros., 3-10 grain.

Aquæ, 2 pints.

Mix. Sig.—About 1¾ ozs. to be given ice cold, every hour.

Twelve cases treated with this formula recovered; of eight cases treated in the same institution by other methods, five died.

FEVER—TYPHOID.**A Little about Diet in Typhoid Fever.**

If there is high fever with delirium, give more food than when the fever is low. Milk is the best kind of food, and is rendered more agreeable to the stomach by the addition of a little lime water or Phillips' milk of magnesiæ. Dr. Alfred L. Loomis says that "broths and gruels are positively harmful." and he also will allow no fruits at all. Buttermilk always agrees with typhoid patients, and they drink it with much relish and benefit. Strong, black coffee is of benefit in many ways, especially where the heart's action is weak and faulty.

Stimulants.

Alcohol is especially indicated and demanded when the patient exhibits signs of nervous prostration, by delirium and jactitation with dry, red tongue. If stimulants quiet the nervous

symptoms and delirium, and produce natural sleep, then they are doing good, but if they increase the delirium and nervousness, as well as wakefulness, decrease the dose or stop them.

Alcoholics act as antipyretics, by furnishing a food which quickly supplies the loss which is produced by the high fever, and also saves loss of flesh and exhaustion from combustion of tissues. Brandy, whiskey, gin or sherry wine are all efficacious. Sherry wine should be given to the very young. But the best plan of all is to give the stimulant that agrees best with the patient. Give enough to have the desired quieting effect on the nervous system, and stop or decrease the dose as soon as it acts as excitants to it.

In many cases where all forms of brandies, whiskey and wines are not well borne give gin; its action is often most happy and beneficial. Eggnogs, milk punches and wine wheys are all useful and excellent adjuvants to the diet and stimulant measures.

Weak or disturbed heart action often causes much alarm and worry to the physician, as well as patient. Tr. or powdered digitalis in proper doses is useful. Tr. cantharidis also is an excellent stimulant to the heart, and together with digitalis can be relied upon to restore energy to the weak and flagging heart.

Enema to Check the Purging in Typhoid Fever.

- R. Olei terebinthinæ, 30 minims.
Tinct. kino, 2 drachms.
Extract opii fl., 10 to 25 minims.
Mucilag. amyli., 2 ounces.

Make an enema.

Typhoid Fever.

Give plenty of milk, warm from the cow, together with a bath morning and night. To control the fever use the following:

- R. Powd. zingiber,
Powd. lobeliæ sem.,
Powd. asclepias tub.,
Powd. skunk cabbage, quantity sufficient of each.

To a half pint hot (not boiling) water add a heaping teaspoon-

ful of the above, let it steep twenty or thirty minutes, then strain and sweeten to taste, and give (to an adult) a tablespoonful every half an hour, as needed. This discounts all the much advertised antipyretics, as it will reduce the fever in every instance, and is perfectly harmless.

Typhoid Fever.

R. Olei terebinthinæ, 1 ½ fluid drachms.

Pulv. acaciæ.

Syrupi simplicis,

Aquæ destillatæ, each quantity sufficient.

Make emulsion according to art to make 2 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours (with diarrhœa and tympanitis).

Typhoid Fever.

It is generally conceded that nothing is more discreditable to the civilization of the nineteenth century than the existence of typhoid fever. Typhoid fever never infects the atmosphere; it never arises *de novo*. The causes of the disease, in order of their frequency, are as follows: First, infected water; second, infected milk; third, infected ice; fourth, digital infection; fifth, infected meat. Dr. Edson states that, with the observations of the ordinary obvious precautions suggested by these conclusions, the disease should not exist.

Salicylate of Bismuth in Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Dicplal says that after long experimentation with various salicylates in typhoid fever, he has found the salicylate of bismuth the great desideratum. In his experience it has even had a marked abortive action. Out of twenty cases reported by him, eleven treated in the first stage were able to be about in four or five days under the free use of salicylate of bismuth. The ordinary dose is about a scruple. This was repeated, so that the daily quantity taken should equal about six grammes.

Turpentine in Typhoid Fever.

Professor Wood states that it is his routine practice to give turpentine in every case of typhoid fever, beginning about the

12th or 15th day; and he believes that if its use were habitual, there would be fewer cases of intestinal hemorrhage or other severe symptoms due to local lesion. It may be given with glycerine and a volatile oil made into an emulsion, in doses of 10 to 15 drops every two hours during the daytime, the patient being allowed to rest at night. The following formula is used by him:

R. Ol. caryophylli, 6 drops.

Ol. terebinthinæ, 1 ½ fluid drachms.

Glycerinæ,

Mucil. acaciæ,

Syrupi, each ½ fluid ounce.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dessertspoonful as directed.

Typhoid Symptoms.

You have so often observed this typhoid state in children that you can readily recognize it. The little patients lie on their backs, indifferent to all that is going on around them; they have not the aspect of impatience; what dominates in the symptomatology is that persistent stupor which has given its name to an entire group of diseases with which typhoid fever is connected; the responses are slow, but voluntary and intelligible—at least during the first days.

FEVER—INTERMITTENT.

Tongue deep red. Now, what is wrong? This deep red tongue is an indication that the blood and all the secretions and excretions are overloaded with phosphates and soda. No other prominent symptom. The indications are plain and simple, to counteract the superabundance of phosphates and soda, and we will speedily effect a cure:

R. Acid nitromur., 1 ounce.

Ext. nux vom. fl., 1 drachm.

Aquæ dist., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every three hours.

This prescription will cure our patient, though in some cases

it may have to be duplicated, but it will neutralize the superabundance of phosphates and soda in the system, establish an equilibrium of the salts, and our patient will be permanently cured, as I have repeatedly verified in a large number of cases.

But here comes J. S., aged twenty-five, who apparently is in the opposite condition. Symptoms: Appetite fair; bowels rather costive; urine highly colored; skin dirty white; pulse 90; temperature 100; no pain, but a dull, heavy headache; tongue broad with a dirty white pasted coat. Says food has no taste to it, and does not digest well. Now, what is the pathological condition? In this case we find the blood and secretions are superabundant with acids, which must be counteracted. Like our other patient, has taken a hatful of sulph. quinia, and, as usual, been the rounds among the doctors, without effecting a cure. The specific indications are to counteract the acids in the system:

R. Ext. ptelea trifoliata fl., 2 ounces.

Hyposulp. soda, 3 drachms.

Aquæ dist., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours.

This prescription will cure this patient, and it will cure all patients with these symptoms, because the elements of the disease are neutralized and counteracted. More than that, it is scientific, based upon a correct theory and pathological facts. In nearly all these cases of chronic intermittents, the malarial power is lost, and the effect produces certain pathological conditions, and this must be well understood in each individual case before a rational treatment can be successfully given for good results. I have given but two general outlines of cases that can be successfully treated every time, based upon correct theory.

Fever—Intermittent and Remittent.

R. Cinchonix sulphatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Liquoris potassii arsenitis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.

Tincturæ ferri chloridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Syrupi zingiberis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Aquæ destillatæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, a dessertspoonful after meals. (*In chronic cases.*)
—Pendleton Tutt.

Extracti nucis vomicæ, 4 grains.

Quininæ sulphatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Glycerinæ, quantity sufficient.

Make mass and divide into 16 pills. Sig.—One pill three times a day. (*With paralysis.*) —*Da Costa.*

Cases of long standing and that have resisted all other remedies used, such as quinine, nux vomica, arsenic, etc., should try the following:

R. Sod. hyposulphitis, 3 drachms.

Glycerinæ, 2 ounces.

Aquæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two or three hours until the chill is broken; then like quantity three times a day for one month.

Patients come in with heavily furred tongue, with yellowish tint on the sides; eyes injected, sclerotic, nearly yellow; intense headache; dizziness; black spots floating before the eyes. If you give quinine in these cases, without a mercurial purge, you simply increase the trouble; in fact, the quinine seems to have no effect.

I generally use—

R. Hydrarg. chlor. mit., 4 grains.

Pulv. rhei opt., 40 grains.

Potass. bitart., 40 grains.

Mix and divide in three powders. Sig.—One every four hours in molasses.

Then—

R. Quiniæ sulph., 40 grains.

Arom. sulph. acid, 1 drachm.

Spts. nit. dulc., 4 drachms.

Aquæ, quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take two teaspoonfuls every three hours till ears ring; then one three times a day.

This treatment rarely fails to break up the fever at once.

FEVER—MALARIA.**Prophylaxis for Malaria.**

Strangers travelling through, or sojourning in districts known to be abounding in malaria fevers and ague, should dress in flannel clothing, avoid raw fruits, open-air bathing and night air, and drink tea and coffee, or only water that has been previously boiled.

FEVERS—ERUPTIVE AND SIMPLE.

- R. Vini antimonii, 1 fluid drachm.
 Potassii vel sodii nitratis, 1 drachm.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, 3 fluid drachms.
 Liquoris morphinæ sulphatis, 1 fluid ounce.
 Syrupi acidi citrici, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
 Liquoris potassii citratis, 4 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours.

—Carson.

FEVER—HAY.

- R. Tincturæ aconiti radiceis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.
 Glycerini, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.

Sig.—Apply to outside of nose.

—Ringer.

Prof. Gerhard prescribed as a tonic in *chronic malarial toxemia*.

- R. Quininæ sulph., 1 scruple.
 Liq. potass. arsenit., 1 fluid drachm.
 Tr. ferri chlorid., $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
 Syr. zingiberis,
 Aquæ dest., add quantity of each sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Thrice daily.

FEVER—SCARLET.

- R. Potassii iodidi, 1 drachm.
 Ver. veride (Norwood's), 3 drops.
 Syr. scillæ, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A dessertspoonful every two hours to a child ten years of age, diminishing or increasing the dose according to age.

The medicine to be continued, during convalescence, at longer intervals, until the patient is entirely well.

This treatment reduced the fever in from six to twelve hours to a very mild one, and all complications disappeared.

Sore Throat of Scarlet Fever.

R. Thymol., 4 grains.
Glycerini, 1 ounce.
Aquæ destillatæ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a wash (dilute further, if necessary).

—*Da Costa.*

Treatment of Scarlet Fever

R. Ext. guaiac. fl., 2 drachms.
Tinct. aconiti, 6 minims.
Syrup, quantity sufficient, to make 16 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Half to one drachm every two hours to two year olds.

FOR SCARLATINA.

R. Acidi salicylici, 2 drachms.
Tinct. aconiti, 12 drops.
Infusi digitalis, fl., 1½ ounces.
Spt. ammon. aromat. fl., 3 drachms.
Syr. aurantii cort., fl., ½ ounce.
Aquæ, 1 ounce

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours, for a child of five years.

R. Acidi carbol., 1½ drachms.
Vaselinī, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—By injunction to the entire surface.

R. Ext. jaborandi, fl., 4 drachms.

Ext. baptisia tinct. fl., 4 drachms.

Sodium salicylate, 2 drachms.

Sodium borate, 2 drachms.

Aquæ menth. pip., add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours for child twelve years old.

For the nephritis of scarlatina, early, when the urine contains blood, digitalis is the remedy; but later, when the urine loses its bloody character, Basham's mixture will be useful.—*Prof. Da Costa.*

CONORRHŒA.

General Treatment.

First. Diet and habits of the patient should be looked after. The patient should be cautioned against all active exercise, prolonged walking, hard labor, riding on horseback, and sexual intercourse. The more quiet he is, the better. It is nearly impossible to get a patient to do just what you would like him to do, therefore a partial compliance with the above rules is all that can be expected.

The diet should be non-stimulating; all alcoholic beverages, such as malt, whiskey and lager beer, should be strictly prohibited; the patient should drink freely of cold water, say three to four quarts per day. This acts as a non-stimulating diuretic and a mild laxative. The condition of the bowels must be looked after. If constipation exists, a saline cathartic should be given, such as Epsom salts, cream tartar, bicarbonate of soda; two of the former to one each of the latter makes an excellent cathartic in the treatment of gonorrhœa. You will find in this book formulas and remedial agents for combating gonorrhœa and all its sequels. Do not expect a cure too soon; be careful of caustic injections—once strictured and you are injured for life.

Gleet.

This disease is always a sequel of gonorrhœa, which is nothing more nor less than a chronic state into which gonorrhœa passes when neglected or maltreated. Will seldom reproduce disease

but sexual excitement should be avoided as it greatly aggravates the disease. Owing to the chronic form gleet will not yield as readily to treatment as gonorrhœa. In the majority of cases this discharge is so obstinate that a variety of treatments have to be resorted to before a cure can be effected.—*Rex*.

Treatment of Gonorrhœa.

I see several medical journals are now publishing numerous cures for gonorrhœa, and many of the recommendations are to my mind very unscientific, and will evidently increase the inflammation and lengthen the disease. I have never, in thirty-five years' practice, had a case of stricture, orchitis, or chordee, where I treated the case myself, and I cannot see why such should occur.

My treatment is: At the beginning I use saline purge as often as needed to keep the bowels a little on the loose order, and at the same time use injections of tepid water after every passage of urine. I keep this up until the inflammatory stage passes, which is but a few days. I forbid the use of all stimulating drinks or diets, horseback riding or heavy lifting. When the inflammation is gone, internally I use :

R. Tincture cannibis indicæ, 2 ounces.

Bichloride mercury, 3 grains.

Mix. Sig.—20 drops in water three times a day.

As an injection I use :

R. Fl. ext. hydrastis canadensis, 1 ounce.

Aqua distilled, 1 scruple.

After passing urine, wash out with tepid water as before, and then use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the above. Always wash out first, so as to cleanse the urethra before using the medicine. Usually in from six to ten days the patient is well. I sometimes use Kennedy's *pinus canadensis*, in place of the *hydrastis*.—*J. A. Reagan*.

The following injection is recommended :

R. Liquid vaseline, p. 140.

Bismuth subnitrate, p. 10.

Resorcin, p. 3.

Iodol., p. 1.

Mix

Injection for Gonorrhœa.

A new specific for gonorrhœa is a one per cent. solution of creosote in a decoction of hamamelis combined with boric acid. It is claimed that this will destroy the gonococci in two hours.

An injection of listerine diluted with five to eleven parts of water is a most excellent mode of treatment after the acute stage has passed. The following prescription has been used with great success :

R. Soda biborate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Morphia, 5 grains.
Listerine, 2 ounces.
Water, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject in small quantities into the urethra three times a day.

Excellent Anti-Gonorrhœa Injection.

First, lukewarm water, then iodoform finely powdered and suspended in oil of sweet almonds.

Lafayette Mixture.

This name has been applied to the following formula for a compound mixture of copaiba:

R. Copaiba, 1 ounce.
Liq. potassæ, 2 fluid drachms.
Spir. æth. nitrosi, 1 fluid ounce.
Spir. lavand. comp., 2 fluid ounces.
Syr. acaciæ, 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful three times a day in gonorrhœa. In compounding, first rub together the copaiba and the solution of potassa, then add the other ingredients.

R. Liquoris potassæ, 1 fluid drachm.
Balsami copaiba, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
Tincturæ cubebæ, 6 fluid drachms.
Liquoris morphinæ sulphatis, 1 fluid ounce.
Aquæ camphoræ, add quantity sufficient to make 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful four times a day.

—D. Hayes Agnew.

Prof. Schrimmer advises—

R. Salicylate of mercury, 1-6 grain.
Kennedy's pinus can., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Distilled water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject three times a day.

Med. prop.—Tonic, alterative to mucous membrane. Dose, 1 to 3.

R. Pulv. cubeb., 2 grains.
Bals. copaib. solid, 1 grain.
Ferri sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Terebinth. venet., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Chronic Gonorrhœa.

R. Cresoti, 10 minims.
Fl. ext. hamamelidis,
Fl. ext. hydrastis canad., each 15 minims.
Aquæ rosæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject.

R. Lithiated hydrangea (Lambert), 8 ounces.
Ext. gelsimii fl., 15 drops.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls four times a day in a wine-glass of water.

R. Oil copaibæ,
Oil cubebæ, each 2 drachms.
Liquor potassæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Tinct. aurantii, 3 drachms.
Syrupi simplicis, 2 ounces.
Aq. menth. pip., quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls three times daily.

As an injection, he regards the liquor potassa permanganatis (3 drachms to 6 ounces of water) as by far the best injection, and it has the great advantage of being serviceable all through the acute stages of gonorrhœa. It should be used very frequently, and subsequently a little zinc sulphate may be added with benefit.

For Gonorrhœa.

- R. Sodii bromidi, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Potas. acetatis, 2 drachms.
 Ext. gelsemii fl., 1 fluid drachm.
 Syrupi, 1 fluid ounce.
 Aq. camphoræ, add 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce in a glass of water every four hours for ordinary cases.

Injection for Gonorrhœa.

The injection I have used in cases of acute and subacute gonorrhœa for more than a year, with the most gratifying results, especially to the patients, who have recovered in from two to seven days, is the following:

- R. Rescorcin, 1 drachm.
 Acid. boracic, 20 grains.
 Zinci acetatis, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Aqua distil., 4 ounces.

Mix.

Of this solution two teaspoonfuls are injected three times daily. The germicides, resorcine and boracic acid are so slightly astringent that it requires the additional zinc salt to restore capillary tenacity. This injection is quite or nearly painless.

In the treatment of the later stage of subacute and chronic gonorrhœa, without stricture or granuloma as a complicating factor, I have had the happiest results follow the use of the following injection:

- R. Hydrarg. chlor. corrosivi, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Zinci chloridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
 Aqua distillat., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful to be injected well down in the urethra three times daily.

For gonorrhœa not accompanied by stricture, the following formula is suggested by a general practitioner as almost specific:

- R. Sulph. hydrastæ, 1 scruple.
 Listerine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Solution morphia (Magendie's), 5 drachms.
 Water, add quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject one or two drachms three or four times daily, and retain in urethra three to five minutes.

The following prescription usually cures gonorrhœa in four or five days, without any other treatment:

R. Listerine, 3 ounces.
Morph. sulph., 3 grains.
Aqua, 5 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject three or four times a day.

R. Borate soda,
Zinci sulph., each 1 ounce.
Aqua, 2 pints.

Mix. Sig.—Inject 3 or 4 times per day.

The choicest of gonorrhœal treatment :

R. Infusion Piute spirit plant, 1 ounce.
Aq. font., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject and hold in for three minutes after each urination. Also take one pill Piute spirit plant every six hours. In from three to five days your case is usually well.

Why so Many Doctors Fail to Cure Gonorrhœa.

Why is it that so many doctors fail in curing a simple case of gonorrhœa? Simply because they instruct their patients to use frequently a good injection, but too strong, twice or three times a day; and instead of allaying the irritation in a delicate, sensitive urethra, augment it. Whatever solution is used, employ frequently, and irrigate the canal from the external meatus to the membranous portion. The greatest local factor and sheet anchor in my practice is nitrate of silver, one-fourth of a grain to one ounce of rose water. When the patient has nothing else to do, let him use it thoroughly. I am speaking of the subacute stage. Give ten grain doses of bicarb. potass., suspended acacia in water or slippery elm, four or five times a day, to render the urine alkaline. Forbid all spirituous liquors, and enjoin perfect rest, if possible.—K.

Treatment of Gonorrhœa in its First Stages.

If the doctor will try the following remedies he will not be disappointed at the result:

R. Ol. sandalwood, 2 drachms.
 Liq. potass., 2 drachms.
 Sacch. alb., 3 drachms.
 Gum acaciæ, 3 drachms.
 Aquæ cinnamon, 6 ounces.

Mix. Make solution. Sig.—Teaspoonful once each day.

R. Plumbi acet., 8 grains.
 Zinci sulph., 8 grains.
 Morph. sulph., 1 grain.
 Aquæ rosæ fl., 8 ounces.

Mix. Make solution. Sig.—Inject once each day.

Excellent prescription for gonorrhœa, but, alas, was green enough to pay for it myself:

R. Bal. copaib., 1 ounce.
 Spts. turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Tr. cubebs, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Spts. lavend. comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syr. simp., 2 ounces.

Mix, and then add:

Aquæ dist., 6 ounces.
 Sulph. acid. c. p., 25 drops.

Sig.—Teaspoonful every fourth hour; the mixture to be well shaken before taken.

R. Pinus canadensis, ab., 6 drachms.
 Bismuth subnit., 2 drachms.
 Aqua rosa, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject three times a day after micturition.

R. Balsam copaib., 1 drachm.
 Liq. potassæ, 1 drachm.
 Ol. menth. pip., 2 drops.
 Sacch. albæ, 6 drachms.
 Ext. glycerrh., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Ft. emulsion, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful four or five times a day. Injections can be used once or twice a day after the patient has urinated.

R. Balsam copaibæ, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. cubebs, 2 ounces.

Spts. nitre dulc., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful after each meal, and at bedtime.

Do not give a part of this prescription and omit the other, if you wish to be pleased with the result.

Lead, 2 drachms to 1 pint of water, as a wash.

As an injection, 1 to 2 drachms to water 4 ounces. For example :

R. Fluid hydrastis, 1 to 2 drachms.

Water, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject one drachm night and morning, after urinating.

R. Hoffman's anodyne, 2 ounces.

Sweet spts. nitre, 2 ounces.

Bal. cop., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Eighty drops three times a day.

R. Chlor. pot., 40 grains.

Quinine, 16 grains.

Arom. sul. acid, 10 drops.

Dissolve quinine in acid, mix with eight ounces of dist. water and add chlorate pot. Sig.—Inject three times a day, urinating first.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow's formula for the use of hydrastia sulph. in gonorrhœa, after the acute stage has passed :

R. Hydrastia sulph., pure, 10 grains.

Mucilage acacia, 2 ounces.

Aqua rosæ, 4 ounces.

Mix.

Permanganate of Potassium in Gonorrhœa.

The use of an injection of solution of permanganate of potassium is said to be popular with Vienna physicians, just now, in the treatment of gonorrhœa, but Prof. Zeissl considers that the use of too strong solutions has been the cause of stricture. He says that in many cases the sixth of a grain in two ounces of water will be curative.

- R. Corrosive sub., 2 grains.
Potass. iod., 4 drachms.
Ext. stillingiæ, fl., 1 ounce.
Ext. taraxaci, fl., 1 ounce.
Syr. sarsaparil. co., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times each day.

Gonorrhœa Suppositories.

Dr. D. W. C. Wade considers this affection to be a fermentative disease. He proposes the following plan of treatment, which has a very strong support from a clinical standpoint. Take of:

- R. Powdered iodoform, 2 drachms.
Subnitrate of bismuth, 2 drachms.
Hydrate of chloral, 15 grains.
Morphia, 5 grains.
Oil of rose geranium, 20 drops.
Cacao butter, 1 ounce.

Mix and divide into twenty-four suppositories one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Directions, one to be pushed into urethra three times daily.

Alkaline Injections for Gonorrhœa.

Weak injections of bicarbonate of soda 5 grains to 1 pint water are often efficacious in gonorrhœal and other inflammatory urethral discharges. The amount of discharge and attendant pain rapidly diminish as the urine becomes more alkaline. Pus from the inflamed urethra is distinctly acid as a rule, especially at the onset.

- R. Cannabis indica,
Tinct. gelseminum,
Oil sandalwood (yellow),
Oil erigeron, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Simple syrup, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Zinci iodid., 5 grains.

Bismuthi subnit., 2 scruples.

Mucil. gum acac., 1 ½ drachms.

Aqua dist., add quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.

To be well shaken.

Mix. Sig.—To be injected after each urination.

This is the strength most generally serviceable, but may be varied according to the judgment of the prescriber.

R. Balsam copaiba, 3 ounces.

Spt. nit. dulc., 1 ounce.

Spt. lavender, 1 ounce.

Olei terbinth., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Take one teaspoonful twice a day.

Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, etc.

The cases were of long standing, and had resisted all of the remedies used, which was very nearly if not all of them usually prescribed. I prescribed as follows:

R. Kennedy's ext. pinus canadensis (dark), 2 ounces.

Water, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Of this use injection three times a day.

The effect was prompt and permanent. In gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and gleet it acts like magic.

R. Extract pinus canadensis (white), 2 ounces.

Glycerine, ½ ounce.

Aquæ, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject three times a day after urinating.

R. Pinus canadensis, 2 ounces.

Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Port wine, 2 ounces.

Hydrastia sulph., 4 grains.

Aquæ distill., 2 ounces.

For gonorrhœa, I ordered an injection three or four times daily.

In gonorrhœa, after the acute stage has passed, also in gleet, use the following:

R. Hydrastia (berberina) sulph., 1 drachm.

Mucil acacia, 4 ounces.

Mix.—A half ounce as an injection.

Try Donovan's sol., ten drops three times a day, for gleet. Patient will be rewarded for his trial.

Hydrastis Canadensis.

Hydrastis canadensis (fluid extract) is an excellent local application in *cervicitis*, *endometritis* and *vaginitis*, the one great objection to its use being its staining properties. In gonorrhœa the fluid extract mixed with mucilage, as thick as can be used by injection, is of much service. It should be retained in the urethra for some time, and the urethra should be previously cleansed with water or a solution of sodium chloride.

R. Hyd. chlor. cor., 5 grains.

Balsam copaiba, 6 drachms.

Holland gin, 15 ounces.

Throw the syringe away, and give a teaspoonful of the above three times a day, before meals, debarring the patient the use of grease or salt for a few days.

A good injection for chronic gonorrhœa:

R. Chloral hydratis, 1 drachm.

Aquæ, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as an injection three times a day.

Bal. copaiba is recommended as an injection for vaginitis, gonorrhœa, etc.

R. Zinci sulphat., 4 grains.

Zinci oxidi, 2 drachms.

Ext. hydrastis fl., 4 fluid drachms.

Glycerini, 4 fluid drachms.

Aquæ camphore, 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as an injection three times daily.

Dr. Sudduth, of Philadelphia, says: Fournier's statistics, as to the class of women from whom gonorrhœa is most frequently

derived, are interesting, Out of 387 cases in which males had contracted gonorrhœa, there were from

Public prostitutes,	12
Clandestine prostitutes,	44
Kept-women,	138
Shop girls,	126
Domestics,	41
Married women,	26

Thus, it will be seen that, out of the whole number, with the exception of 38, the remainder were those generally considered as coming under the "soft snap" head.

CASTRITIS.

Gastric Ulcer.

Ulcers of the stomach are far more frequent on the posterior wall of the organ than elsewhere. Next in frequency they occur on the lesser curvature, still less on the pylorus, and least of all on the posterior and anterior surfaces. The principal diagnostic points are localized pain, tenderness on pressure, and the time of vomiting. Rest is of the first importance during treatment; and nutritive injections keep up the strength, while, if they do not afford the pleasure of digestion, they certainly spare us many of its pains. Iodoform and iodol seem to be of some service, as also bismuth, soda and morphia. But rest gives a chance to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. As for diet, pounded beef steak, eggs and arrowroot, with pancreatine, pepsine or papoid, can be readily assimilated.

Mercurial Stomatitis—Prevention of.

- R. Potass. chlor., 6 drachms.
 Powd. cinchonæ, 1½ drachms.
 Powd. catechu., 1½ drachms.
 Prepared chalk, 2½ drachms.
 Tannin, 15 grains.
 Ess. mint., 5 drops.

By rubbing the teeth and gums with this powder, morning and evening, the stomatitis which follows the prolonged use of mercury may often be prevented.

A Gargle for Stomatitis.

- R. Tannin, 2 drachms.
Tinct. iodine, 4 scruples.
Iod. potass., 1 scruple.
Tinct. myrrh., 4 scruples.
Rose water, 8 ounces.

A dessertspoonful, in a small glassful of warm water, is used to wash the mouth with thoroughly every morning.

Chronic Gastric Ulcer.

- R. Creosoti, 4 minims.
Aquaë, 6 ounces.
Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful at a dose.
-

The want of an acid is indicated.

- R. Potass. acetat., 1 drachm.
Acid muriat., 30 drops.
Tinct. nucis vom., 10 drops.
Aquaë, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.
Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every three or four hours.

In addition the patient could take :

- R. Ext. powd. pepsine or lactopeptine, 2 drachms.
Subnit. bismuth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Mix. Divide into 25 powders. Sig.—Give one powder after each meal.
The above prescription will be found useful in dyspepsia and other difficulties of the stomach.
-

Arsenic has been proved to be wonderfully useful in gastritis. A good indication for its administration is when the tongue is furred and covered with red papillæ.

For Gastrodynia.

Insist upon a sufficient supply of good, nutritious food being taken, and if necessary use the stomach-pump.

- R. Cocainæ hydrochloratis, $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Sig.—To be given every hour, before food.

R. Ferri sulphatis, 2 grains.
Acidi sulphurici, 15 minims.
Magnesiæ sulphatis, 40 grains.
Aquæ menthæ pip., 1 fluid ounce.

Mix. Make ointment. Sig.—Thrice daily. Light, solid food every hour, not exceeding two ounces. No fluids. No vegetables or fruit. Ice to relieve thirst.

Bismuth and Charcoal.

R. Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grains.
Willow charcoal, 5 grains.

Of value in gastric disturbances.

Acute Gastritis.

Prof. Da Costa directs the following treatment : Keep the stomach absolutely at rest, not giving anything but iced liquids ; nourish by the bowel ; give hypodermics of morphia over the stomach ; calomel in $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. doses every few hours. Bismuth in decided doses.

R. Sod. salicyl., 5 drachms.
Aq. dest., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—The mouth is to be washed with this at intervals of two or three hours.

COUT.

R. Tincturæ colchici seminis, 15 minims.
Magnesii carbonatis, 6 grains.
Magnesii sulphatis, 30 grains.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, add quantity sufficient to make 1 fluid ounce.

Make draught. Sig.—Repeat according to circumstances.

—*University Hospital.*

Pil Anthrosia—

Acid salicylic,
Ext. colchicum,
Ext. phytolacca,
Res. podophylli,
Quinine,
Pulv. capsicum.

Sig.—Three pills three times a day, one hour before meals.

Dr. Loomis suggests the following formula for gout:

- R. Extract colchici acetic, 1 grain.
 Extract aloes, 1 grain.
 Ipecac pulv., 1 grain.
 Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, 1 grain.
 Extract nucis vomicæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Mix. Make 1 pill. To be taken every four hours until purgation occurs.

Prof. Da Costa says : Never use cold applications in the local treatment of gout ; they may cause retrocession and cerebral symptoms which are dangerous.

- R. Ext. cimicifugæ, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.
 Vini colchici rad., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Chionia, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours.

Gout Mixture.

- R. Potassi iodidi, 1 drachm.
 Vini sem. colch., 1 ounce.
 Tinct. cimicifugæ, 2 ounces.
 Tinct. stromonii, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Tinct. opii camph., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Teaspoonful every four hours.

The following prescription is for the relief of gout, which, it is stated, gives satisfactory results in acute and subacute cases, relieving the pain almost immediately, reducing swellings and raising the proportion of urea in the urine from 50 to 100 per cent. The formula is as follows :

- R. Ammon. chloridi, 4 drachms.
 Potass. chloratis, 2 drachms.
 Glycerine, 12 drachms.
 Tinct. iodii, 2 drachms.
 Aqua, ad. 12 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls every third, fourth and sixth hour.

Goitre.

R. Extract belladonnæ fl., 2 drachms.

Ung. iod., 1 ounce.

Ung. hydrarg., 2 drachms.

Pulv. camph., 2 scruples.

Adepis, 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Rub gently twice a day.

Give internally iod. of potas. in three grain doses three times a day.

HEMORRHAGE FROM LUNGS.**A Pill for Hæmoptysis.**

R. Extract of krameria, 1 drachm.

Ergot, 45 grains.

Powdered digitalis, 8 grains.

Extract hyoscyam, 4 grains.

Divide into twenty pills, of which four or five should be taken in the course of twenty-four hours.

Hæmoptysis.

R. Pulv. aluminis, 1 drachm.

Acidi sulphurici dilut., 2 drachms.

Magnesi sulphatis, 3 drachms.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful in water every two hours.

Hæmoptysis.

R. Sodii chloridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Magnesi sulphatis, 2 ounces.

Mix, and make into eight powders. Sig.—One powder every hour in water.

Hæmorrhage from Lungs.

We have known ten-drop doses of fluid extract fireweed, every two or three hours, to arrest hæmorrhage from the lungs when everything else had failed.

Hæmatemesis is quickly relieved by water swallowed as hot as can be borne, in quantities of half a tumblerful at a time. No further hæmorrhage occurs, and fragments of clots are vomited.

Hæmoptysis.

R Iodoform, 6 grains.
 Acid tannici, 8 grains.

Mix, and make into six pills. Sig.—One every two or three hours until relieved.

HEART DISEASE.**Cardiac Neurasthenia.**

In some cases of exhaustion from continuous overwork, the symptoms center chiefly about the heart. The symptoms are feeble cardiac action, giddiness, weakness, intermittent beat. Palpitations, dyspnœa, and even syncope may be present. A physician, who suffered in this way for some time, writes to the *British Medical Journal* that he was relieved entirely by the following prescription :

R. Quin. sulph., 24 grains.
 Mist. camph. ad., 6 ounces.
 Acid hydrobromic. dil., 3 drachms.
 Tinct. digital., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Liq. aurant, 1 ounce.
 Tinct. nuc. vom., 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—One-half ounce three times a day.

Digitalis.

We have in digitalis a drug which increases the force of the heart-beat and narrows the peripheral circulation, except that of the kidneys. It is, therefore, the ideal diuretic so far as the vascular apparatus goes, for it not only increases the rapidity of the renal circulation, but augments its volume.

Heart Palpitation.

For the actual heart palpitation, digitalis is of positive service, and it combines well with remedies which have tendency to promote quickly the cutaneous and renal excretions. Prescribe the tincture of digitalis in five or ten minim doses, with half a fluid drachm of nitric ether and two fluid drachms of the liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

Heart Disease.

R. Extracti aconiti radicis fluidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Vini antimoni, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Mix. Sig.—From ten to fifteen drops three times a day. (*In pericarditis, with great pain.*)

—Rust.

R. Pulveris digitalis, 5 grains.

Pulveris scillæ, 10 grains.

Pilule hydrargyri, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Make into mass and divide into ten pills. Sig.—Take one pill three times daily. (*In palpitation, with anasarca.*)

—Baillie.

Caffein in the Treatment of Heart Disease.

M. Lepiné, in *Lyon Medical*, strongly advocates the use of caffein in the treatment of heart troubles, in which digitalis is usually found valuable. He gives it in much larger doses than is generally recommended by the books; his doses range from nine to thirty grains. He finds it to retard the action and increase the force of the heart better than digitalis; it is more speedily eliminated from the system, is better tolerated and acts more quickly.

Palpitation of the Heart.

R. Specific tr. nucis vom., 2 drachms.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful repeated four times each day.

HEMORRHOIDS.**Decoction of White Oak Bark in Internal Hemorrhoids.**

R. White oak bark, 2 ounces.

Water, 2 pints.

Mix. Boil till there is one pint, then strain and have the patient inject three or four ounces night and morning, and retain it for from ten to twenty minutes.

By this treatment the piles shrivel up and all hemorrhage ceases, and the patient will soon get well. In cases of piles where there is great itching around the anus, this remedy works

very quickly, often relieving after two or three injections. This decoction is of much benefit in prolapsus recti, and I venture to say that there is no one remedy that will give you such good results in piles and prolapsus as white oak bark. Try it.

A Good Remedy for Piles.

R. Alum (exsiccated), 1 drachm.
Apple vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Use at night on a soft piece of linen or cotton and introduce into rectum.

Itching Piles.

R. Argent. nit., 6 grains.
Morph. sulph., 6 grains.
Ext. hyoscyami, 12 grains.
Acid. tannic, 15 grains.
Cerat. simp., 1 ounce.

Make into ointment. Sig.—Apply a small quantity of the ointment night and morning.

Bathe the parts well in cold water before making the application.

Piles.

R. Ol. pennyroyal, 2 drachms.
Ol. copaiba, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sweet cream, 6 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Bathe well with cold water morning and evening, and apply remedy, shaking well before using, also by introducing finger into the rectum, and apply it thoroughly.

Proper attention to diet and bowels, and faithful adherence to treatment will effect a permanent cure.

Treatment of Hemorrhoids.

R. Iodoform, 30 grains.
Ext. hyoscyamus solid, 18 grains.
Cacao butter,
Spermaceti, quantity sufficient to make suppositories.

Mix. Sig.—Introduce one into the rectum night and morning.

This suppository, with the addition of solid extract belladonna in the proportion of one-half grain to a suppository, is also a very satisfactory mode of treatment for enlarged prostate.

Bleeding Piles.

R. Glycyrrh., 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken night and morning in wineglass of water.

Use locally:

R. Ergotine, 30 grains.

Acid carbol., 10 drops.

Glycyrrh., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally after each stool.

Itching Piles.

R. Acid murias., 3 drachms.

Aqua, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Wash affected parts three times a day, and after each washing apply thoroughly to diseased parts.

R. Amm. mercury, 40 grains.

Calomel, 2 drachms

Simple cerate, 1 ounce.

Laxative in Hemorrhoidal Affections.

R. Potass. bitart.,

Sulph. pulv., each one ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful in water before breakfast.

Prompt relief to hemorrhoids will be given by using the following:

R. Bal. copaiba, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Ol. hedeomæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Cremor dulc., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to the hemorrhoids *ad lib.*, introducing the finger up the bowel, if required.

Painful Hemorrhoids.

Anoint the inflamed pile several times a day with fluid extract garlic, 1 part; glycerine, 2 parts. Mix. If the pile is internal, about one drop is injected within the sphincter ani.

Itching Piles.

R. Linseed-oil,
Aqua calcis, equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—Inject into the rectum as often as there is any itching ; or you may try a strong solution of chloride sodium in the same way, and report your success.

Hemorrhoids.

R. Ergotine, 2 fluid drachms.
Sulphate of morphine, 6 grains.
Lanolin, 1 troy ounce.

Mix. Sig.—To be used locally.

Hemorrhoids.

R. Ext. phytolacæ, 1 ounce.
Ext. belladonna, 10 grains.
Adipis, 1 ounce.

Mix and make into ointment. Sig.—Apply night and morning.

Hemorrhoids.

R. Atropia, 2 grains.
Ferri per chloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Simp. cerate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Apply two or three times a day.

HIVES OR URTICARIA.**Urticaria.**

The following is frequently used:

R. Listerine, 1 ounce.
Chloral hydrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Biborate of soda, 2 drachms.
Water, 5 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply externally.

Chronic Urticaria, or Chronic Hives.

Unna says that salicylate of sodium and atropiæ sulphate are the most reliable remedies that we have in chronic urticaria.

For Urticaria.

A cure for urticaria, *febris rubra prurigino* :

R. Acidi sulphurici diluti,
Aceti vini, each quantity sufficient.

Wash the affected parts.

R. Sulphuris, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Vasellini carbolati, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Anoint well after each washing. Use three to four times a day.

Hives.

Bold hives, or urticaria. It is an eruption upon the skin, characterized by the development of white or pink wheals, with stinging sensation.

We suggest the following treatment :

R. Pulv. pilocarpi,
Ext. guaiaci, each 18 grains.
Lithii benzoatis, 35 grains.

Mix.—Make 12 pills. Sig.—One pill two to four times a day.

R. Acidi carbolici, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Glycerini, 2 fluid drachms.
Alcoholis, 8 fluid ounces.
Aque amygdal., amar., 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a wash twice daily.

Infantile Urticaria.

In infantile urticaria, Dr. Deligny recommends the inunction every evening of the following ointment :

R. Chloral hydrat., 4 parts.
Pulv. camphor, 4 parts.
Pulv. gum. acaciæ, 4 parts.
Ung. simplex., 30 parts.

Rub the first three substances together until liquefaction occurs, and then add the simple ointment.

This combination calms the itching, allows the child to obtain sleep, and does away with the scratching which gives rise to such distressing effects in this disease. In the morning the skin should be anointed with a one per cent. mixture of carbolic acid in glycerine of starch.

Urticaria.—See also **Pruritus**.

R. *Acidi benzoici*, 10 to 20 grains.

Aquæ destillate, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix and make lotion. (*To allay itching in chronic cases.*)

Ringer.

HÆMATURIA.

Malarial Hæmaturia.

R. *Hyd. chlo. mit.*, 10 grains.

Sacch., 10 grains.

Sodæ bicarb., 10 grains.

Mix; divide into two powders. *Sig.*—One every hour, and if it does not operate in eight hours, give a dose of Epsom salts.

R. *Quiniæ sulph.*, 30 grains.

Strychniæ sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Mix; divide in 10 pills. *Sig.*—One every four hours until the patient is well under the influence of the strychnia, and then begin with quinia in heroic doses every four hours. Add a little pepsin to each dose.

Hæmaturia.

R. *Sod. hyposulp.*, 30 grains.

Aquæ, 1 drachm.

Dissolve and add *ext. buchu fl.*, 1 drachm.

Mix. *Sig.*—This dose every three hours.

HERNIA.

Hernia Reduced.

According to the statement of Geo. H. Stroup, of Pennsylvania, he never has failed to relieve any case of hernia, even after failure of taxis and other plans, by the following : Place a piece of absorbent cotton over the tumor and saturate with ether. He says no operation for hernia will ever be needed when this plan is followed for sufficient time.

Cough as a Means of Reducing Hernia.

Dr. Vandenabeele, in *Archiv Méd. Belge*, reports an interesting case of strangulated hernia in which, after repeated taxis had

failed, the intestine slipped back into the abdominal cavity during a violent fit of coughing. In the course of five years he has reduced in this manner five femoral hernias in females and nine inguinal hernias in males, after taxis had proved unsuccessful. The mechanism of this procedure is probably that the hernial aperture is dilated by the coughing and strangulation released, so that the gases in the loop of intestine are afforded free exit, thus relieving the distention.

Strangulated Hernia.

Ether irrigations are an excellent means of accomplishing reduction. Pour a teaspoonful of ether over the hernial tumor every fifteen minutes to half an hour, covering it with compresses during the intervals. Usually two ounces used this way will cause the intestinal loop to slip down into the abdominal cavity; sometimes slight pressure will aid it. Irrigation with a small jet of ether combined with taxis at same time will often give striking results.

HYSTERIA.

Dr. W. Goodell recommends for hysteria:

1. Firm pressure over both ovaries. This often quiets.
 2. Administer an emetic of ipecac, and tartar emetic. A woman under the influence of an emetic has no opportunity to think of anything but nausea.
 3. Apply a good sized piece of ice to the back of the neck.
[Hysteria must be under the control of the will, and that which attracts the attention cures the patient.]
-

Five-minim doses of tincture of cimicifuga will often relieve hysterical symptoms simulating chorea, which sometimes occur during uterine excitement.

Gelsemium is a good remedy for hysterical women with rigid os, attended with much nervous excitement. In such cases it should be used in the fluid extract or tincture. The sedative action of the drug will then come into play.

Globus Hystericus.

R. Sulph. æther, 2 drachms.
 Fl. ext. yerba santa, 2 ounces.
 Arom. spts. ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syr. simp., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Half teaspoonful when indicated to control paroxysms.

A few hours only required to relieve the patient.

Hysteria.

R. Zinci valerianatis, 9 grains.
 Pulveris tragacanthæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix and divide in 12 pills. Sig.—Take one pill night and morning. (With headache.) —*Dezay.*

HYDROCELE.

Dr. Walker, in operating for the radical cure of hydrocele, injected by mistake two drachms of liquor ergotæ purificatus instead of, as was intended, that amount of tincture of iodine, and did not discover his mistake until he returned home. He, therefore, bore the case in mind and expected a return of the effusion as the patient was an old man, and had previously undergone repeated operations. To his surprise, a permanent cure resulted. Acting upon this hint, he employed it in two other cases with perfect satisfaction. He now considers it the best remedy known for that condition.

I saw Mr. E. W., June 28th, 1882, who had been suffering from hydrocele for two or three years, and had been repeatedly treated with the iodine injection, after evacuating the serous fluid with the trocar and canula, only to return in a short time.

I had the scrotum, which then contained about eight fluid ounces of serous fluid, enveloped in flannel, saturated with:

R. Ext. Jamaica dogwood fl., 2 ounces.
 Tinct. iodine, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply four or five times a day.

Bathing it in with a warm peachtree-leaf poultice; with the satisfaction of seeing the scrotum reduced to its normal size in a short time, and there has never been any return of the serous fluid. Used tonics.

HEADACHE.

Ætheris,

Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici, each 1 fluid drachm.

Aquæ camphoræ, 10 fluid drachms.

Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, 1 fluid drachm.

Mix for draught. Sig.—Take two to three times a day. (*In nervous headache.*) —*Brande.*

Half a grain of cannabis indica, night and morning, is useful in persistent headache.

Neuralgia of the Head.

Moisten cotton well, and introduce into the previously cleaned ear of the patient, with the following lotion; he will be surprised with the miraculous effects:

R. Ext. belladonnæ, fl.,

Ext. viburnum op. fl.,

Ext. gelsem. semp., equal parts.

Mix.

By its local action on dental branches of quintus trigemini. It will relieve in the same way, even toothaches in the worst form in less than five minutes.

For headache, use the following:

R. Muriate ammonia, 3 drachms.

Acetate morphia, 1 grain.

Citrate caffeine, 30 grains.

Aromatic spirits ammonia, 1 drachm.

Elixir of guarana, 4 ounces.

Rose water, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A dessertspoonful every ten or twelve minutes.

Headache Accompanying Puerperal Convulsions.

I have been using your preparations for some time in my daily practice, especially PEACOCK'S FUCUS MARINA.

HICCOUGH.**Cure for Hiccough.**

Procure a glass of water and pour a little of it down the patient's throat. Whilst he is drinking the water he should press a finger on the orifice of each ear. By this method you open the glottis, and in five seconds the thing is done.

Medicinal Facts.

For hiccough, give acid acetic four drops on a lump of sugar; it will cure it. Tincture sanguinaria, ten drops, in two ounces of sweetened water, which arrested the hiccough instantly. Then give one-half ounce of the tincture to be repeated on each recurring paroxysm. The cure was permanent.

R. Chloral hydrat., 5 grains.

Sodii bromid., 10 grains.

Tinct. belladonnæ, 3 drops.

Aq. destil., add quantity sufficient to make 1 fluid drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Every four hours.

—Prof. Da Costa.

HYDROPHOBIA.**Carbolic Acid for Dog Bites.**

Carbolic acid has been proposed as a more rational substitute for the altogether useless application of nitrate of silver to dog bites. It is claimed by an English physician that this acid, immediately applied to a wound caused by a rabid dog, would entirely preclude the possibility of hydrophobia as a result.

HEMORRHAGE.**To Arrest Nasal Hemorrhage.**

We take the following practical suggestion of Prof. John Chiene, from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*: In persistent hemorrhage from the nasal cavity, plugging the posterior nares should not be done until an attempt has been made to check the hemorrhage by firmly grasping the nose with the finger and thumb, so as to completely prevent any air from passing through the cavity in the act of breathing. This simple means, if persistently tried, will in many cases arrest the bleeding. The hemorrhage persists because the clot which forms at the rupture in the blood-vessel is displaced by the air being drawn forcibly through the cavity in attempts of the patient to clear the nostrils. If this air is prevented from passing through the cavity, the clot consolidates in position and the hemorrhage is checked.

Hemorrhage from the womb after parturition is to be controlled by grasping the uterus through the abdominal walls and squeezing it into a state of contraction. A dose or two of ergot will keep the organ in a state of contraction. If the cervix and vagina be filled with coagula, the clots may be removed by the fingers.

The Control of Hemorrhage.

A wad of cotton compressed between the jaws will stop bleeding from the socket of an extracted tooth.

R. Acidi gallici, 2 drachms.
 Bismuth subnit., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Tinct. cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Ext. ergotæ fl. (Squibb's), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Syr. aurantii, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Creasoti, 8 drops.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours.

And for hemorrhage from the lungs, bladder, or womb, try:

R. Acidi tannici, 1 drachm.
 Acidi sul. aro., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Ext. ergotæ fl. (Squibbs), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Thirty drops in a wineglassful of lemonade or water; repeat the dose in half hour, and hour; then give every two hours until checked.

Menorrhagia.

R. Aletris cordial, 8 ounces.
 Celerina, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful four times daily, before meals and at bedtime.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

R. Liquoris potassi arsenitis, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
 Tincturæ opii deodoratæ, 1 fluidrachm.
 Aqua cinnamomi, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Take a teaspoonful three times a day. (*In old people with gloomy fancies.*)
—Lemare-Picquot.

INTUSSUSCEPTION.

R. Sodii bicarbonatis, 2 to 3 scruples.

Aqua, 6 fluid ounces.

Dissolve and make enema. Sig.—Inject and follow immediately with—

R. Acidi tartarici pulverizati, 35 to 16 grains.

Aqua, 4 fluid ounces. ;

Dissolve and make into enema. Sig.—Inject immediately after the foregoing. (*The effervescence will cause the bowel to distend.*)
—Bartholow.

IRITIS.**Trachoma.**

R. Plumbi acetat, 5 grains.

Zinci sulph., 3 grains.

Morph. sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Saccharum ref., teaspoonful.

Aquæ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Shake the bottle and drop one drop in the eye two or three times a day.

Therapeutics of Iritis.

In syphilitic iritis, mercury is of the greatest value ; but when the inflammation attacks the retina, later on, iodide of sodium or potassium is more efficacious.

Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis.

Prof. Keyser prescribes as follows:

R. Hydrargyri oxidi flavi, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Adipis benzoati, 1 drachm.

Golden Eye-Water.

R. Sulphate of hydrastia, 2 grains.

Distilled water, 1 ounce.

Make solution. This is an excellent wash for inflamed and granulated lids.

For Granulated Eyelids.

R. Acidi borici, 3 drachms.

Acidi tannici, 10 grains.

Iodoformi, 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Apply once daily.

An Eye Wash.

A safe, cheap and good eye-wash is made by putting one drachm of the crystals of boracic acid into one pint of soft boiled water; keep in a cool place, and bathe the eyes with three or four tablespoonfuls of the medicated water, as hot as can be endured, three or four times a day, letting some of the fluid get into the affected eye each time. The above is applicable in almost every case of inflammation of the conjunctiva, acute, subacute or chronic.

R. Zinci acet., 2 grains.
Morph. sulph., 2 grains.
Aquæ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A few drops in the eyes three times a day.

For *syphilitic iritis* Prof. Keyser prescribed:

R. Potass. iodid., 4 drachms.
Hydrarg. biniod., 2 grains.
Succ. alterantis, 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—1 fluid drachm thrice daily.

R. Hydrarg. ox. flav., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Atropiæ sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Olei morrhuæ, 30 drops.
Ung. petrolei, 1 drachm.
Ol. rosæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix. Useful for conjunctivitis, or for keratitis, or as an application to the eye-lashes.

Iritis.

R. Atropinæ sulphatis, 2 grains.
Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Mix.—Drop into the eye twice daily, continuing for a week.

—Keyser.

INDICATION.

Creosote in Flatulence.

Creosote (especially wood creosote) is a first-rate remedy* in flatulence, in doses of 2 to 3 grains during the day, in pills.

For flatulence, sour eructations and swelling of the stomach after meals the following is excellent.

R. Chloroform, 1 ounce.

Sig.—Twenty drops in a little sweetened water five or ten minutes after meals.

In certain cases, where the stomach is irritable, tongue red and dry, small doses of terpene hydrate will afford much relief and seems to hurry up convalescence. The terpene hydrate may be given, as in the following prescription:

R. Terpene hydrate, 10 grains.

Bismuthi s. nit., 40 grains.

Pepsini, 10 grains.

Mix and make 20 capsules. Sig.—One every three or four hours to a child eight or ten years old.

Indigestion.

R. Tinct. hydrastis, 2 ounces.

Tinct. nucis vom., 3 drachms.

Glycerine, 2 ounces.

Aquæ, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful once in four hours until better; then one hour before each meal or three times a day.

R. Ferri sulph., 24 grains.

Magnesiae sulph., 6 drachms.

Acid. sulph. arom., 1 fluid drachm.

Tinct. zingiberis, 2 fluid drachms.

Inf. gent. co. *vel*,

Inf. quassiae, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One-sixth part twice daily, about eleven and six.

Remedy for Stomach Trouble.

R. Ingluvin, 1 drachm.

Subnitrate of bismuth, 2 drachms.

Hydrastis pulv., 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Five to eight grains immediately after each meal.

Indigestion and Flatulence.

R. Pulv. carbo. lig., 1 drachm.

Pulv. pepsin, 36 grains.

Pulv. capsici, 4 grains.

Pulv. ipecac, 3 grains.

Mix and make 12 powders. Sig.—One to be taken after eating, in a flour wafer.

R. Magnessii sulphatis, 1 ounce.

Ferri sulphatis, 1 drachm.

Acidi sulphurici dil., 4 drachms.

Syr. zingiberis, 1 ounce.

Aquæ, ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water, through a tube, after eating.

R. Pepsini (Jensen), 3 drachms.

Acidi tartarici, 5 grains.

Glycerini, 1½ ounces.

Vini xerici ad., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful after each meal.

To give tonicity to the muscular fibres and aid digestion, we have many good mediums and combinations.

1. Pil. aloin. comp. Aloin., strychnine, belladonna and ipecac—one at bedtime or two or three times a day, just sufficient to effect one free evacuation daily.

2. Compound gum pill—asafœtida, myrrh and olabanum, one grain each. The latter two gums have an excellent action on the stomach and bowels. Some fifteen or twenty years ago myrrh alone was lauded very highly in the British medical journals, in many forms of dyspepsia, and it should not be lost sight of. All these gums exert a force upon the whole alimentary canal.

3. Prof. Dunglison's prescription for atony of the large intestines is often very useful:

R. Magnesiae sulphat., 1½ ounces.

Potass. bitart., 1 drachm.

Ferri sulph., 20 grains.

Mix, and dissolve in one quart of water. Sig.—A wineglassful on rising (mornings).

Chloroform Water for Washing Out the Stomach.

Bianchi (*Corresp-Blatt D. Schweiz Aerzte*) recommends a two per cent. watery solution of chloroform for washing out the stomach. It relieves pain, is an effectual anti-fermentative, and moderates reflex action of the organ. It is indicated in ammoniacal fermentation, dilatation of the stomach, obstinate vomiting, cardialgia, etc.

SEXUAL DEBILITY OR IMPOTENCY.

Capsicum is invaluable in the treatment of functional impotence and the impotence of nervous subjects. It is serviceable in chronic constipation, and in hemorrhoids due to relaxed condition of the rectal mucous membrane. A gargle composed of one drachm of the tincture of capsicum, two drachms of salt, and half a pint of water, will be found beneficial in chronic pharyngitis, relaxation of the uvula, and in hoarseness due to relaxed vocal cords.

Functional Impotency.

Dr. John B. Stonehouse, of Albany, N. Y., advises the following in cases of functional impotency:

- R. Ext. cannabis ind., 10 grains.
Ext. ergot aqueous, 2 scruples.
Ext. nucis vomicæ, 5 grains.

Mix and divide into twenty pills. Sig.—One pill morning and evening. The treatment must be persevered in for a month or six weeks.

- R. Potass. brom., 6 drachms.
Tinct. nucis vom., 1 ½ drachms.
Tinct. cinchonæ, 1 ½ ounces.
Elix. simp., 2 ounces.
Aqua dist., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful morning, noon and at bedtime.

To relieve the irritability of the bladder and frequent micturitions, take :

R. Balsam copaiba, 6 drachms.
Ext. cubebs fl., 1 ounce.
Aqua menth. pip., 1 ounce.
Syr. sarsaparill. comp., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful after each meal, and then a dose once or twice a day until the irritability of the bladder is overcome.

If the above should disagree, let the balsam copaiba be omitted or one-half-drachm doses of pulv. cubebs, three times a day, substituted for the prescription; but the formula is the best combination.

Sexual Debility.

For sexual debility use the following:

R. Strychnine, 12 grains.
Quin. sulph., 120 grains.
Iron hyd., 120 grains.

Mix, and make 240 pills. Sig.—Take one every six hours during the day; and after the system becomes used to them take one every four hours.

Impotence.

Try the following treatment for a month or two for sexual debility:

R. Potass. brom., 6 drachms.
Aqua camph., 6 ounces.
Tinct. nucis vom., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful morning, noon, and at bedtime. After each meal let him take:

R. Ext. damianæ fl., 6 drachms.
Tinct. cantharides, 1 drachm.
Tinct. cinchonæ, 1 ounce.
Simp. elix., 2½ ounces.
Aquæ dist., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful.

Avoid the presence of immoral women and alcoholic stimulants. Let the diet be strong and nutritious. These prescriptions should be used alternately for two weeks at a time, and the damiana increased to one-drachm doses.

For Impotency.

Dr. L. G. Lircecum writes:

- R. Phosphuret. zinci, 5 grains.
Ext. cannibis indica, 4 grains.
Ext. nux vomica, 7 grains.
Sul. hydrastin, 30 grains.

Mix, and make thirty pills. Sig.—One three times a day.

For sexual disability Dr. Fallon advises:

- R. Tinct. cantharid., 2 drachms.
Tinct. phosphorus, 2 drachms.
Tinct. ferri chloridi, 2 drachms.
Tinct. nucis vom., 10 drops.
Aqua, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times daily.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Polygonum punctatum (smart-weed, water pepper).—This remedy, according so Dr. Goss, is used in retention of urine, from paralysis of the bladder, owing to distention or other causes. The aqueous extract is the best for this purpose. It is also a very active emmenagogue.

Incontinence of Urine.

- R. Ext. uva ursi fl., 12 drachms.
Tinct. ferri chlor., 2 drachms.
Tinct. nuc. vom., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in cold water at three and nine P. M. In stubborn cases, give the medicine at eleven A. M., three and eight P. M., until better; then at three and nine P. M.

Incontinence of Urine.

The combination of ergot, belladonna and iodide of iron is used at Bellevue Hospital, and proves more useful for incontinence of the urine than either of the drugs alone, or in any other combination which has been tried.

Incontinence of Urine.

R. Strych. sulph., 2 grains.
 Quiniæ sulph., 1 scruple.
 Tinct. belladon., 3 drachms.
 Tinct. canthar., 3 drachms.
 Tinct. ferri mur., 3 drachms.
 Aqua, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times daily. Should strangury occur, decrease the dose.

Strangury.

R. Balsami copaiba, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Acidi benzoici, 1 drachm.
 Vitelli unius ovi,
 Aqua camphoræ, 7 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take two tablespoonfuls twice a day. (*In dysuria senilis.*) —Soden.

Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine.

A combination of bromide of potassium and tincture of belladonna is recommended as superior to either of these agents alone. Before retiring, ten grains of the bromide should be taken, and at the same time from ten to twenty drops of the tincture of belladonna.

Strangury.

R. Tincture cannabis indicæ, 1 fluid ounce.

Sig.—Dose a half teaspoonful every few hours. (*Especially with bloody urine and when due to spinal disease.*)

—Ringer.

Enuresis.

Dr. Richards recommends a combination of bromides and tincture of belladonna in nocturnal incontinence. He reports two immediate cures in boys of twelve years where the affection had lasted from infancy.

INSOMNIA.**Sleeplessness.**

- R. Potas. brom., 6 drachms.
 Tinct. digitalis, 5 fluid drachms.
 Elix. simp., 2 fluid ounces.
 Aquæ, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—2 fluid drachms every two, three, or four hours.

In the early stages, if the above does not induce sleep, he gives chloral, 15 to 20 grains, at 8 P. M., repeating at 10 P. M. If for headache and wakefulness following a debauch, prescribes—

- R. Camphoræ monobrom., 1 drachm.

Confect. rose, quantity sufficient.

Make mass and make 12 pills. Sig.—One or two as required.

A Remedy for Sleeplessness.

Wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain, and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than a narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons prefer cold. To those suffering from over-excitement of the brain, whether the result of brain work or pressing anxiety, this simple remedy is an especial boon.

INFLAMMATION—GENERAL.

A solution of muriate of ammonia in a little alcohol and a good deal of vinegar and water is an excellent local application, for inflammation generally. A pretty strong solution of the same cures hydrocele of infants, and inflammation of the testes.

Gargle for Inflammatory Troubles.

Abraham Jacobi's "Special:"

- R. Potassii chloratis, 80 grains.
 Tr. ferri chloridi, 160 minims.
 Glycerini, 2 fluid ounces.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 8 fluid ounces.

Dissolve and mix. Used as a gargle and internally in doses of half ounce.

Inflammation.

R. Tinct. aconiti, 16 minims.

Aq. dest. 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every fifteen minutes for two hours, then every hour; in catarrh, tonsillitis and acute sore throat.

LUMBAGO.

Instantaneous Relief for Lumbago.

Collodion, tincture of iodine and liq. ammonia, equal parts, to be applied widely over the parts with a camel's hair brush. This applies to accidental *a frigore* lumbago or rheumatic pain produced by a strain or muscular exertion.

Lumbago, of rheumatic origin, has been promptly relieved by subcutaneous injection of antipyrin, 50 centigrammes being the quantity employed.

For Lumbago.

R. Tinct. iodi., 1 ounce.

Aquæ ammoniæ, 1 ounce.

Collodii, 1 ounce.

Mix and make liniment.

For Neuralgia and Lumbago.

The pain of lumbar neuralgia is said to yield speedily to one or two local applications of a saturated solution of camphor in sulphide of carbon. Lumbago and many cases of subacute rheumatism may often be treated satisfactorily by friction with a capsicum ointment.

Lumbago.Potassii iodidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Tincturæ opii deodoratæ, 2 fluid drachms.

Spiritus lavandulæ compositi, 1 fluid drachm.

Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Aquæ destillatæ, 12 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take two tablespoonfuls twice daily.

—Sir B. Brodie.

R. Potassii odidi,
 Potassi carbonatis, each 1 drachm.
 Tincture aconiti radicis, 2 fluid ounces.
 Aquæ destillatae, 10 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally every few hours.

—*Erichsen*

LACTEAL SECRETION.

To Stop the Lacteal Secretion.

A free inunction of the iodide of potassium ointment will stop the secretion of milk and allay the consequent irritation and inflammation of the breast which is apt to follow its accumulation in those cases where, from the death of the infant, it is desirable that the secretions be abated.

To Stop the Secretion of Milk.

In cases where, from the death of the infant, it is desirable to stop the secretion of milk, we have always found that a plaster of belladonna, U. S. P., with one drachm of solid extract added, placed over the breast, *and allowed to remain* until the secretion ceased, was sufficient. We have never known abscesses to result, or any disturbance, provided the breast *was not interfered with*. Ointments or fomentations are worse than useless.

Dissolve one-half ounce camphor in three ounces of turpentine and apply to the breasts when necessary to stop the secretion of milk.

LARYNGITIS AND PHARYNGITIS.

Chronic Laryngitis.

Avoidance of irritants of every kind. For local application, chloride of zinc, 15 grains, to glycerine, 1 ounce, applied daily for a week or ten days, and then at gradually lengthening intervals, has been found most serviceable.

For Chronic Laryngitis.

R. Zinci chloridi, 10 grains.
 Aqua, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Applied locally in chronic laryngitis, when much ulceration and discharge.

Pharyngitis.

In cases of sore throat, especially in what is known as "minister's sore throat," Prof. Garrettson advises the following formula:

- R. Acidi carbolici, 12 drops.
Tinct. iodi. comp., 75 drops.
Glycerini, 2 fluid ounces.
Aqua, 3½ fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a gargle, properly diluted.

Failure of voice from simple mucous laryngitis of fatigue can often be wonderfully relieved by small doses of nitric acid every two or three hours, to be given well diluted.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

- R. Chloral hydratis, 5 to 15 grains.
Syrupi simplicis,
Aqua destillatæ, each ½ fluid drachm.

Mix. Sig.—One dose. (*To arrest impending attack.*)
—Bartholow.

Laryngitis.

- R. Tincturæ aconiti radicis, 30 minims.
Syrupi limonis, ½ fluid ounce.
Liquoris ammonii acetatis, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Give a dessertspoonful every three hours. (*In acute form.*)
—R. P. Thomas.

LEUCORRHŒA.**An Injection for Fetid Leucorrhœa.**

- R. Potass. chlor., 13 parts.
Wine of opium, 10 parts.
Tar water, 300 parts.

Mix. Sig.—Two or three tablespoonfuls are to be added to a quart of warm water as a vaginal injection and lotion.

LUPUS.

R. Arsenici iodidi, 1-6 grain.
 Hydrargyri, biniodidi, 1-21 grain.
 Confectionis rosæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix. Sig.—Two pills daily after meals. (*In lupus exedens.*)
 —A. T. Thompson.

R. Acidi arseniosi, 1 to 2 grains.
 Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, 10 grains,
 Make powder. (*As a caustic.*) —Burgess.

MIDWIFERY.**How to Support the Perineum.**

Supporting the perineum as it used to be taught is very faulty. Pressure on the perineum prevents equal dilatation, and also is liable to cause bruises. Too much or wrongly applied pressure may also cause a laceration of the perineum. Instead of pressing on perineum, support the head. Do not allow its quick expulsion, but give the maternal parts time to expand. When pains are very strong or long, have the patient cry out or scream; this will ease the bearing-down force, and prevent the pain from driving the head through the undilated perineum. If this does not prevent the head from pressing down, insert the finger or fingers into the rectum and by pushing the head forward relieve the tension on the perineum.—*Prof. Goodell.*

For After-Pains.

R. Sulph. morphia, 1 grain.
 Bromide potass., 1 drachm.
 Pulv. camphor,
 Caulaphylin, each 8 grains.

Mix, and make eight powders. Sig.—One powder every hour or two until relieved.

Lochial Suppression.

Leonurus cardiaca (motherwort) will quickly restore the lochial discharges when, from any cause, they are suppressed.

Obstetric Aphorisms.

Never introduce the finger or hand into the genital passage, without previously having washed them in an antiseptic solution—carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, etc.

The best antiseptic precaution consists in practicing the vaginal touch as seldom as possible.

The vaginal touch should only be practiced when necessary for diagnosis, or to follow the progress of labor during the expulsive stage.

The fœtus cannot putrefy unless air penetrate to the ovum.

Whenever, during labor, it has been recognized that the fœtus is dead, every precaution should be taken to prevent the rupture of the membranes.

The membranes should be ruptured only when labor can be terminated rapidly.

If the membranes are already ruptured, labor should be terminated as rapidly as possible.

If the fœtus is dead, certain precautions should be taken, because putrefaction may exist, and everything possible should be done to lessen the dangers of infection.

If the state of the cervix will not permit a rapid delivery, antiseptic vaginal injections must be resorted to, and they should be copious and repeated frequently.

When not to Give Chloroform in Parturition.

1. Never give it to a woman who has a tendency to flood during every confinement, or to those who have great relaxation of fibre, or weak, anæmic women in their eighth or tenth confinement, except for necessity.

2. Do not give it where labor is complicated with severe vomiting, or with acute heart or lung troubles, unless there be an imperative demand for it.

3. It should not be given to complete anæsthesia except for operations, convulsions or spasms of the cervix, and then one person should devote his entire attention to it.

4. The inhalation should be stopped directly the pulse becomes weak, or the respiration irregular.

5. Do not give it if there be grounds to fear a fatty or enfeebled cardiac wall.

6. In all cases where it has been given, there should be extra care to prevent post-partum hemorrhage.—*Dr. Savill, England.*

Breech Presentations.

The relative proportion of breech presentations to presentations of other parts of the fœtus varies considerably, as reported from different institutions.

Scanzoni gives the number from the lying-in asylums of Prague and Wurzburg as about one in fifty-six. Grenser, in the report of the lying-in institute of Dresden for six years, one in sixty-six; while Ramsbotham, Jr., from the Maternity of London, estimates them as about one in thirty-five.

I have been unable to find any reliable statistics as to the proportion of still-born children in these presentations, but it is known to be large.

The progress of labor is much slower, both in the first and second stage, when the breech presents than it is when head presents. From the nature of the presenting part dilatation is not so readily accomplished, and the parts do not adapt themselves so readily to the pelvic cavity.

The breech is more liable to be arrested in its descent than the head. The arrest of the breech, especially in a primipara, becomes the occasion of great and protracted suffering to the mother, very probable death of the child, and a source of great anxiety to the physician. They are, in fact, formidable cases to treat, and the physician having seen one becomes very desirous to avoid another.

Inasmuch as we can never tell when we are going to have trouble in these cases, it is better to prevent the breech becoming arrested, if possible.

The rule I have followed in my practice for many years now is, in all cases of breech presentations at full time, to bring down a foot. This allows complete control of the labor; we can hasten it as the exigencies of the case may require.

Dr. Robert Barnes, of London, adopted this mode of treatment in cases where the breech becomes arrested. Would it not be better to do the same thing earlier, and thus prevent hours of intense agony to the mother and danger to the child?

I prefer to perform the operation before the first stage of labor is completed. It can be done then very easily, and without inflicting much suffering upon the mother. It is seldom necessary to give chloroform, though there is no objection to it if de-

sired. After the foot is brought down dilatation of the os uteri is more readily completed, and the duration of the labor much shorter.

There are some points as to the manner of performing the operation I would like to mention. The feet and legs occupy two different positions in these cases. In one, and the most common by far, the legs are flexed upon the thighs, which brings the feet very near the os uteri. In the other, the legs are extended, carrying the feet near the fundus of the uterus, by the side of the head. Of course, these last are the most difficult to manage, and rarely fail to give trouble if left to themselves. I have adopted the following rules:

1. In introducing the hand into the uterus, use great gentleness with firmness, and always support the fundus with the unoccupied hand.

2. Introduce the hand, the palmar surface of which will pass readily along the posterior aspect of the thigh of fœtus.

3. Choose the foot most anterior.

4. Never bring down but one foot—reasons obvious. It leaves protection for cord and gives bulk for dilatation.

5. Do not hasten the passage of the hips through the pelvis. Secure all the dilatation possible.

6. Guide the rotation of the child in its descent, so that the abdomen is posterior in relation to the mother.

I have said nothing in regard to the diagnosis in these cases, because the points of diagnosis are well known, and so easily made out that a mistake can only occur through great and inexcusable carelessness.—*J. E. Clark, M. D.*

Diet after Confinement.

For years—we might say centuries—the laity have insisted on giving the “puerperal woman” gruels, beef teas, toast and toast water, from the first to the ninth day after confinement, and the fact is, two-thirds of the physicians have fallen into this aged groove. We think this tea, gruel and toast bill of fare practically a starvation diet, irrational, impracticable, and a positive detriment to the patient. Is not the theory and practice a foolish one, when we consider for a moment that the organs connected with parturition will be more rapidly restored to the normal condition

prior to conception ; that the tissue changes, which we call involution, will be more quickly and perfectly accomplished, and that the new function of lactation will be more surely and plentifully established than by a starvation diet ? Does not common sense teach us that a diet the opposite of the starvation one is the proper kind to rapidly restore the uterine tissues to the normal state and to prevent exhaustion of the patient by the *unusual cell waste* incident to lactation ? Our plan is to give the puerperal patient as good, nutritious food as she has an appetite for, and can easily digest. The woman exhausted by labor needs rest. As soon as she awakens, give her a cup of good beef, chicken or mutton broth, as soon as the condition of the woman and the appetite calls for it—a safe guide, no matter whether it is the second or ninth day ; gradually give solid foods—mutton-chops, tenderloin of beef, poultry or game. I have often had patients eat a good piece of tenderloin steak the day after delivery, with a decided relish and with good results. A nutritious diet of this kind has a decided tendency to prevent puerperal women from suffering from nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness and many annoying and persistent nervous symptoms, due to the excessive demands made on the system for the restoration of the uterus to its normal state, and for the keeping up of the function of lactation.

Pregnant Women.

It is quite a common occurrence for young mothers to complain of the rapid decay of their teeth. This is no doubt caused by the abstraction of lime from the mother's blood to form the bones of the fœtus. Hence the craving for chalk and kindred substances. How would it do to prescribe phosphate and carbonate of lime regularly for pregnant females, to make up the deficiency ?

Vaginal Examinations.

In making vaginal examinations, soap is the best lubricant for the finger. It is cleaner and more slippery than oil or vaseline, more easily removed from the hand, and is more agreeable to the patient.

Anæsthesia.

Dr. Hertzthorne recommends the use of a compound of six parts of cocaine, twenty-four of vaseline, and twenty of glycerine, to be applied to the parturient canal during the second stage of labor, for the purpose of producing anæsthesia of the parts, and so vastly lessening the pain incident to that stage.

It is not the perineum that needs support, says Goodell, it is the head. By supporting the head we support the perineum. Make support then directly to the head itself, and not on the perineum.

Do not pull on the cord until the placenta can be felt in the vagina.

To expel the placenta from the uterus, keep firm pressure over the organ with the hand until well contracted; this is better than kneading.

Don't ridicule antiseptic midwifery; you may have cause to regret it.

Always inspect the placenta, after delivery, to see that no part of it has been left in the uterus.

When to Tie the Umbilical Cord.

When the cord is tied before the umbilical artery ceases to beat several ounces of blood are taken out of the infant's body, and the blood corpuscles are much reduced in number.

When the uterus makes an attempt to expel the placenta assist the effort by grasping the fundus in the hand and gently pressing it downward and backward.

For a rigid os, or undilatable vagina, which is hot and dry, give a teaspoonful of fluid extract cimicifuga racemosa, in water, every two hours, till three doses are taken.

Position of the Fourchette in Colored Women.

Dr. Rafael Weiss, writing in the *Revista de Ciencias Medicas*, of Havana, on the different position occupied by the vulva in white and colored women, states that, according to his measurements, made on colored multiparæ, the average distance from the coccyx to the fourchette is 5.6 centim. and that between the fourchette and the symphysis 6.8 centim., the anus and fourchette being 1.8 centim. apart. Comparing these with the measurements given by Foster for European multiparæ—viz. : 7.2, 4.7 and 2.2 centim.—it is evident that the vulva occupies a distinctly lower position amongst negresses than it does amongst Europeans. Dr. Weiss's own measurements of Europeans do not differ very widely from Foster's. A very low position he found quite exceptional amongst white women, while a very high one was not uncommon, the coxi-vulva distance being in some cases as much as 8.6 centim. With women of unmixed negro blood, on the other hand, he never saw a case where the position was high, though it was sometimes so low that the fourchette occupied the position usually held by the anus in white subjects. The consequence of these differences is that in colored women the period of perineal distention in parturition is much shorter and easier than amongst white women.

Chloroform in Labor.

I cannot speak too highly of the usefulness of chloroform during the pangs of labor. I do not use it in every case, but in all those where there exist great sensitiveness and evident suffering. I use it in any stage of labor in such cases.

It is very often that nervous women suffer very much from cramp and "false pains"—pure torture—which do not in the least contribute to the advancement of labor—nay, rather retard it. To such the administration of this *magnum Dei donum* is simply an act of humanity. My plan of using it I will give, but claim no originality :

Take an ordinary tumbler and place a linen rag in the bottom, six inches square, and folded upon itself five or six times. Then take a piece of white oak, split and cut it of such length that when pushed down to the bottom of the glass, it will stay bent and prevent the rag from falling out when the tumbler is in-

verted. Pour on the rag thirty or more drops of chloroform, tell patient to close her eyes, and apply the tumbler over nose and mouth, resting upon them. She alone must hold the glass, and breathe *ad libitum*. Before harm can be done, she will let the glass fall from her hand upon the bed. She must not let the glass rest upon the pillow, but hold it "off-hand." She should not be allowed to take chloroform to the extent of putting her to sleep. The amount of chloroform is to be renewed from time to time and more than the quantity stated may often be required. Thus used, so far from labor being retarded by the chloroform, it decidedly hastens it, removing all obstacles, mental or corporeal.

Turpentine in After-Pains from Flatus.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, claims that after-pains, due to flatus, are most speedily relieved by turpentine stupes and enemata.

MASTITIS - MAMMARY ABSCESS OR MILK FEVER.

How to Prevent Milk Fever.

First. Immediately after delivery, secure your patient a few hours rest and sound sleep, if at all possible. Second. Give a light, abundantly nutritious diet. Third. As soon as the patient awakens from her sleep, apply the child to the breast. This should be routine practice, except where patient has a tendency to have sore nipples, in which case the child should not be applied to the breast until the secretion of milk has been established and flows easily through the ducts. Have the nurse rub the breast gently and thoroughly, from circumference toward the nipple, with warm sweet oil, at least every two hours, until painful distention has subsided. If necessary, relieve distention by drawing off the milk with a breast pump, if the child is unable to do so. Fourth. Allay pain and nervousness and produce sleep by means of eight or ten grains of Dover's powder.

For Mammary Inflammation.

R. Tinct. aconiti rad., 10 drops.
Tinct. phytolac. decan., 20 drops.
Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every hour, and have applied to the gland equal parts of tinct. phytolac. and water every three hours.

The Prevention of Mammary Abscess.

Very few cases of inflammation of the breast would go on to abscess if properly managed. The effervescing citrate of potash, with about fifteen minims of sweet spirits of nitre and the same quantity of sal volatile, every four hours, will cause most cases to end in resolution. If any local applications are required to ease pain and help the resolution, hot fomentations containing belladonna are the best.

Treatment of Mammary Abscess.

Dissolve one ounce of carbonate of ammonia in a pint of hot water, and apply hot with cloths to the gland. Protect the nipples. Continue the fomentations until relief is obtained.

Fomentations of hot vinegar are also often followed with complete success.

Mastitis.

In the Columbia Hospital for women, a liniment composed of half an ounce of camphor, dissolved in three ounces of turpentine, has been found most effective in checking the secretion of milk in mastitis; it alleviates pain, lessens induration and is more effective in reducing inflammation than any other remedy that has been tried.

Caked Breast.

Dr. Nichols says: I was once told by an old lady that to take a little spearmint and simmer it in lard was a "sure cure" for caked breast when applied hot and thoroughly rubbed in; so the first opportunity, I thought I would see what I could do with the remedy; but it being winter, I could not get the spearmint, so I must needs try something else.

I took the oil of spearmint in place of the green herb. Then I thought sweet oil would be better and make a nicer preparation than lard; therefore I took the oil of spearmint and sweet oil.

R. Oil spearmint, 1 drachm.

Sweet oil, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Put teaspoonful in some dish or vessel, heat as hot as can possibly be borne by the patient, apply with friction by the hand, and if the patient be able to sit up, have her sit up by the stove and heat it in thoroughly; repeat three times daily.

I have tried this remedy with the best of results, in a case in which the milk could not be drawn by any means we could devise. As a local application I think it is one of the best. Of course, other indications must be met with proper treatment.

Now, I wish the profession to try this remedy whenever an opportunity presents, and report.

Prevention of Mammary Abscess.

A mixture of chloroform and glycerine, well shaken and quickly applied, and covered with oiled silk, is highly recommended.

Mastitis.

R. Iodoformi, 1 drachm.
Thymol., 16 grains.
Adipis, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply freely.

Mammary Inflammation—See also Abscess.

R. Extracti belladonnæ,
Syrupi fusci., each 2 drachms.
Pulveris opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix accurately. Sig.—Rub in three times a day.

—*Debreyne.*

MEASLES.

In all simple cases, cold water, pounded ice and snow, and good whisky or brandy in moderate quantities; and be certain to avoid hot teas, big sweats, etc. No cases terminated fatally; not even a relapse followed this treatment, reasonable care being taken of the patients. Almost all cases of measles will be simple if this course of treatment be pursued in the outset.

MUMPS, OR INFLAMMATION PAROTID GLAND.

Jaborandi in Mumps.

Dr. Testa says he has employed this remedy in the form of infusion in five cases, and deduces from his practice: 1st. Jaborandi is an efficient remedy in mumps. 2d. The efficacy is explained by its hydragogue, and especially its sialagogue proper-

ties. 3d. Administered early it will prevent the development of the affection. 4. It may prevent the metastases, which are not infrequent.

Inflammation of the Parotid Gland.

R. Lard, 1 ounce.
Potass. iod., 100 grains.
Iodine, 5 grains.
Aquæ, 1 drachm.

Sig.—Dissolve the iodine and pot. iod. in the water, and then add the lard Apply night and morning.

Give internally four grain doses of potass. iodide three times a day, or twenty-drop doses of syr. iod. iron.

R. Hydrarg. biniod., 1 grain.
Sacch., 2 drachms.

Mix. Divide into 100 powders. Sig.—Drop one powder on the tongue dry every two hours.

This dose is intended for an adult, and will probably cure in ten days.

Mumps—Parotid Gland.

Treatment for mumps when it falls into the testicles:

R. Plumbi acet., 2 drachms.
Aquæ, 16 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply a cloth well saturated with above, and re-apply as often as it gets dry.

It will never fail if taken in any reasonable time.

Mumps.—See also Fever.

Hydrargyri cum creta, 2 grains.
Sacchari lactis, 20 grains.

Mix, and make into 6 powders. Sig.—Take one powder three or four times a day.

—*Ringer.*

Tincturæ belladonnæ, 1 fluid drachm.
Tincturæ opii, 1 fluid drachm.
Ætheris, 1 fluid drachm.

Linimenti saponis camphorati, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Rub frequently.

—*Hazard.*

MASTURBATION.

R. Lupulin, 8 grains.
Camphor gum, 2 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Every night at bedtime, and alterative doses of brom. potass. every four hours during the daytime.

MOUTH WASH.

R. Resorcin., 2 drachms.
Vol. ext. eucalyptus, 1 drachm.
Aquæ ad., 4 ounces.

Mix. Rub up with magnesium carbonate, 2 drachms, and filter. Sig.—One teaspoonful to a tumbler of water, used frequently as a wash for spongy gums, stomatitis, or after extraction, will be found valuable.

Chinoline Mouth Wash.

R. Chinoline tartrate, 3 parts.
Oil of peppermint, 2 parts.
Alcohol, 40 parts.
Distilled water, 280 parts.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful to a wineglassful of water forms an excellent, refreshing and antiseptic mouth wash.

To Restore Firmness to the Gums.

R. Tannin, 1½ drachms.
Iod. potass., 12 grains.
Tinct. iodini, 1 drachm.
Tinct. myrrh, 1 drachm.
Aquæ rosæ, add sufficient quantity to make 6 ounces.

Mix. Dissolve the tannin and potassium iodide in the rose-water; to this add the tinctures, and strain. Sig.—Wash the mouth once a day.

For Sordes.

A special preparation is made as follows:

R. Acidi borici, 30 grains.
Potassi chlorat., 20 grains.
Succi limonis, 5 drachms.
Glycerin, 3 drachms.

Mix. When the teeth are well swabbed with this the sordes easily becomes detached.

Tooth Wash.

- R. White oak bark, in fine powder, 2 ½ ounces.
Rhatany, in fine powder, ½ ounce.
Sassafras, in fine powder, 1 drachm.
Red cinchona, in fine powder, 3 drachms.
Cardamom, in fine powder, 30 grains.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, in fine powder, 20 grains.
Cloves, in fine powder, 30 grains.
Oil of wintergreen, 1 fluid drachm.
Oil of anise, ½ fluid drachm.
Alcohol, 20 fluid ounces.
Water, 12 fluid ounces.
Macerate ten days and filter. Finished product 1 ¾ pints.

Aromatic Tooth Wash.

- R. Salts of tartar, powdered, ½ ounce.
Strained honey, 4 ounces.
Alcohol, 2 ounces.
Oil of cloves, quantity sufficient.
Oil of wintergreen, quantity sufficient.
Fluid ext. soap-tree bark, 1 ounce.
Distilled water, 9 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—To be used with the tooth brush as a detergent generally. Especially useful in the so-called “tartar” deposits on the teeth.

Prophylactic Mouth Washes.

- R. Acidi borici, 38 grains.
Listerine, 7 fluid ounces.
Tincturæ myrrhæ, 48 minims.
- R. Sodii salicyl., 43 grains.
Listerine, 7 fluid ounces.
Tincturæ myrrhæ, 48 minims.

Mix. Sig.—Wash out the mouth several times daily with either of the above formulæ.

MENORRHACIA.**Passive Menorrhagia.**

- R. Alum pulv., 1 drachm.
 Tinct. ferri mur., 1 drachm.
 Syr. cinam., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Menorrhagia.

- R. Acidi arseniosi, 1 grain.
 Mastiches, 10 grains.
 Ferri sulphatis exsiccati,
 Pulveris capsici,
 Pulveris alœs socotrinæ, each 1 scruple.
 Syrupi simplicis, quantity sufficient.

Make mass and divide into 20 pills. Sig.—One pill three or four times a day. *In relaxed and debilitated cases.* —Copland.

Menorrhagia.

Equal parts of Bendiner's Viburnum compound, which consists of

- R. Fl. ext. black haw, 2 ounces.
 " " Scullcap, 2 ounces.
 " " wild yam, 1 ounce.
 Tinct. cinnamon, 1 ounce.

Mix.

and Squibb's fluid extract of ergot were prescribed, with the additional directions that in the event of any considerable hemorrhage, the doses were to be increased, if necessary, to once an hour. Iron, quinine and strychnine were also administered internally. By this means the hemorrhage was controlled.

Menorrhagia.

Sucking the juice of one or two lemons is a valuable remedy for excessive menstrual flow.

Metritis.

- R. Tincturæ aconiti radice, 16 drops.
 Extracti gelsemii fluidi, 1 fluid drachm.
 Extracti ergotæ fluidi, 7 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two to six hours. (*Also in uterine tumor.*) —Bartholow.

Uterine Hemorrhage.

Professor Callard recommends the following:

- R. Ergot, 150 grains.
 Subcarbonate of iron, 150 grains.
 Quiniæ sulphatis, 30 grains.
 Extracti digitalis, 15 grains.

Mix and make 100 pills. Sig.—Take two before each meal.

Hemorrhages.

Dr. Fordyce Barker says that the most valuable remedy for hemorrhages, occurring near or at the climacteric, is a combination of equal parts of fluid extract of hamamelis and fluid extract of hydrastis.

Menorrhagia.

- R. Tincturæ cannabis indicæ, 30 minims.
 Pulveris tragac. co., 1 drachm.
 Spiritus chlorof., 1 drachm.
 Aquam, add 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One ounce every three hours.

Four years ago I was called to see Mrs. W., forty years of age, multipara. She had suffered from menorrhagia for several months. Her medical attendant had tried the ordinary remedies without success. Indian hemp was given as above. Its action was speedy and certain. Only one bottle was taken. She was afterwards treated for anæmia, due to loss of blood. Twelve months after this my patient sent for a bottle of the "green medicine." I learnt afterwards that she had sent this medicine to a lady friend who had been unsuccessfully treated by another medical man for several months for the same complaint. It proved equally successful. The failures are so few, that I venture to call it a specific in menorrhagia.—*Dr.*—

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

- R. Acid phos. dilut., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Calisayæ elix., 2 ounces.
 Elix. valerian ammon., 1 ounce.
 Glycerini, 2 ounces.
 Vini xerici, 3 ounces.

Mix.—Tablespoonful three times a day.

To quiet the nervous system :

R. Potass. brom., 20 grains.

Ext. Jamaica dogwood, fl., 1 drachm.

Mix.—To be taken in a little water; to be repeated in thirty minutes if not relieved.

Tonic Mixture.

R. Quinia sulphatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Tinct. ferri chlor., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Acid phosphorici dilut., 1 drachm.

Tinct. ignatiæ, 2 drachms.

Vini portense, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls in water half an hour before meals.

Mixtures for Diseases of the Nervous System.

R. Potass. bromid., 4 drachms.

Tinct. valerian amm., 1 fluid ounce.

Tinct. lupulinæ,

Tinct. digitalis, each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful. To be used with care, and effects to be watched.

The following prescription is from Prof. Hammond's work on nervous diseases, and is known as "Mistura Hammondi :"

R. Strychnia sulp., 1 grain.

Ferri pyrophosphas., 30 grains.

Quinine sulph., 30 grains.

Acid phos. dil., 2 ounces.

Syp. zingiberis, 2 ounces.

Mix and make solution. Sig.—One teaspoonful three times a day on full stomach. This is his favorite prescription as a nerve tonic, and is highly recommended by him in diseases of the spinal centers. The second prescription is one of his best formulas:

R. Ext. nux vomica, 15 grains.

Zinc phosphide, 3 grains.

Make 30 pills. Sig.—One pill three times a day.

Mixtures for Diseases of the Nervous System.

- R. Calcii hypophosphitis, 256 grains.
 Sodii hypophosphitis, 192 grains.
 Potassi hypophosphitis, 128 grains.
 Ferri sulphatis, 185 grains.
 Acidi hypophosphorosi (1,036), 9 fluid drachms.
 Sacchari, 12 ounces.
 Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 18 fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.

NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS.**Loss of Semen.**

A prescription to stop the escape of semen with the urine, I have found, by passing a No. 12 or 14 sound, say twice a week, and give the following mixture internally, discharging the patient in two weeks:

- R. Tinct. nucis vom., 6 drachms.
 Ferri pyrophos., 2½ drachms.
 Spts. æther nit., 2 ounces.
 Syr. tolu, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day, before meals, in water.

In ordering the tinct. nux vom., always have the druggist make a maceration, have it stand ten days or two weeks, agitated several times a day. The ordinary tincture does not act as well as that made as above. It is a very pleasant mixture, and it has never failed with me. If the man has erections on waking in the morning, I should not hesitate in saying that he was potent. The rule is, erection of penis and a mucous discharge (semen) from the body, is indicative of potency.

Loss of Semen.

To marry is certainly the first and important item in the treatment. Then make him believe that you are going to cure him. Keep his mind off himself, and make him promise that he will do just as you tell him. Moral therapeutics play a great part in the drama of these cases. Give him one-thirtieth or one-twentieth of a grain of strychnia before each meal, for a short time. Then, perhaps, twenty, or thirty, or more grains of the bro-

mides, with fifteen to thirty drops of ergot, three times a day.' But don't give him anything unless he will promise to obey orders. Make that first order marriage; that alone is seventy-five per cent. of the treatment and moral impressions, for good, comprise twenty per cent. more.

Loss of Semen.

To relieve immediate necessities and produce sleep:

R. Hydrat. chlor., 2 drachms.
 Potass. brom., 1 ½ drachms.
 Ext. hyoscyam., 4 grains.
 Syr. cort. aurant., 1 ounce.
 Aqua dest., 3 ounces.

Mix Sig.—Tablespoonful to be taken every hour until relief follows.

After taking second dose he went to sleep, awaking next morning without unpleasant symptoms.

A careful examination of the urethra revealed such intense hyperæsthesia of the prostatic portion that the instrument could not be passed beyond a given point. The mixture was continued in teaspoonful doses four times daily.

NYMPHOMANIA.

R. Pulveris camphoræ,
 Extracti lactucarri, each 2 ½ scruples.

Mix and make twenty pills. Sig.—From four to six pills to be taken daily.

—Ricord.

NEURALGIA.

Prof. Roberts Bartholow recommends equal parts of chloroform, camphor and hydrate of chloral as an efficient local application to allay the pain of neuralgia. This simple mixture, he recently stated to his class, is very rapid in its anodyne action on the part to which it is applied.

Nerve or Neuralgia Mixture.

Have had experience with the formula of Dr. Nash for neuralgia, paralysis, rheumatism and a broken-down condition of the nervous system.

The recipe noted above is to dissolve eight grains of pure strychnine in one pint of best alcohol. To two ounces of the green root of poke (the common poke that grows all over the country) add the alcohol, digest it for ten days, the root having been bruised to a pulp. To this add a half ounce of quinine, two drachms of hydrate of chloral, and one ounce of the tincture of aconite root. Digest five days more, and strain or filter out all the fluid.

This is a most powerful nerve medicine, and dangerous in too large doses, yet safe and the most effectual remedy for neuralgia, paralysis and nervous rheumatism ever yet discovered.

Adults should begin by taking ten drops, in water, three times a day. After a few days fifteen drops, *ter in die*, and gradually increase to twenty drops, *ter in die*.—*M. K. Sturdivant, M. D.*

Pomade against Neuralgia.

R. Menthol, 15 grains.

Cocaine, 5 grains.

Hydrate of chloral, 3 grains.

Vaseline, 1 drachm.

Mix.

ORCHITIS.

Swelled Testicle.

It is claimed that a paste formed of bismuth and water is a most excellent local application for swelled testicle. The pain being removed at once, and gradually reduces the swelling.

Orchitis.

R. Ammonii muriatis, 2 drachms.

Spts. vine rectific., 2 ounces.

Aquæ, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply constantly to inflamed testicle.

—*Bartholow.*

R. Tinct. pulsatillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Vini colchici rad., $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Ext. phytolacæ fl., 5 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Half teaspoonful in water every four hours.

R. Antimonii et potassii tartratis, 1 grain.
 Potassii nitratis, 1 drachm.
 Magnesii sulphatis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Aquæ destillatæ, add quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful every four to six hours.
 (Acute.) —*Erichsen.*

Swelling of Testicles.

In acute swelling and pain in the testicle, without constitutional symptoms, no elevation of the temperature, fifteen drops of pulsatilla, every two hours, is specific.

Enlarged Testicle.

Caused by being hit with a ball-bat three years ago.
 I find the following very useful in such cases of enlargement.

R. Plumbi iodidi, 1 drachm.
 Lanolin, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to enlarged parts continually. Wear suspensory.

R. Syrup hydriadic acid (Gardner's).

Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls half an hour before each meal in water.

If patient has syphilis add one-tenth grain of biniodide of mercury to each dose of syrup.

—*J. Weichselbaum, Ph. G., M. D.*

OVARIES—DISEASES OF.

Ovarian Tumors.

The muriate of ammonia has been found beneficial in ovarian enlargement. It is a good remedy also in uterine engorgement and in neuralgic affections connected with ovarian or uterine disorders. The following formula is specially suited to ovarian tumors:

R. Muriate ammoniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Aquæ, 12 ounces.
 Tinct. iodini, 1 ounce.

Mix. One tablespoonful three times a day.

PARALYSIS.

- R. Strychninæ sulphatis, 1 grain.
 Acidi arseniosi, 2 grains.
 Extracti belladonnæ, 5 grains.
 Quininæ sulphatis,
 Pilulæ ferri carbonatis, each 2 scruples.
 Extract taraxaci, 1 scruple.

Mix, and make 11 pills. Sig.—Take 1 pill three times a day.
 (*In paralysis agitans of aged people.*)

—S. W. Gross.

Sclerosis (Posterior Spinal).—See also Locomotor Ataxy.

- R. Argenti nitratis,
 Extracti belladonnæ, each 6 to 8 grains.
 Extracti gentianæ, quantity sufficient.
 Mix, and make 24 pills. Sig.—One after each meal.

—Allen M. Hamilton.

-
- R. Potassi iodidi, 6 to 8 fluid drachms.
 Ferri et ammonii citratis, 2 drachms.
 Tincturæ aurantii corticis,
 Syrupi simplicis, each 3 fluid drachms.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a teaspoonful in water about an hour after each meal.

—H. V. Sweringen.

PYEMIA.

- R. Acidi salicylici, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Sodii biboratis, 1 drachm.
 Glycerini, 1 fluid ounce.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 5 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours.

—Bartholow.

PROSTATITIS.

Irritation of the Bladder.

- R. Tinct. gelsemium, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Sodium bromide, 3 grains.
 Fl. ext. dog grass, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water every four hours.

Treatment of Prostatitis.

R. Elix. potass. brom. et chlor. hyd., 2 drachms.

Syr. zingiber, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. Sig.—One dose at 9 p. m., and repeat in three hours, if not asleep.

Would also recommend a vapor bath, by means of hot bricks wrapped in wet towels (especially if in any pain), applied to the parts, and bowels emptied by an enema of warm water.

Chronic Prostatitis.

R. Iodoform, 30 grains.

Morph. sulph., 2 grains.

Ext. belladon., 5 grains.

Oil theotrom., quantity sufficient.

Mix.—Divide into suppositories, number ten. Sig.—Introduce one into the rectum night and morning, also, give alkalies internally.

Prostatitis.

R. Carbonis animalis, 3 grains.

Ammonii chloridi, 1 scruple.

Extracti conii, 2 grains.

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix.—Make bolus. Sig.—Take one three times a day. (*In swelled and scirrhus prostate.*)

—*Magendie.*

Prostatorrhœa.

R. Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, 1 fluid drachm.

Tincturæ ferri chloridi, 3 fluid drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, twenty drops three times a day. (*In debilitated cases.*)

—*Gross.*

POISON RHUS OR IVY.

Treatment of Rhus-Poisoning.

Take a saturated solution of bicarbonate of sodium. Saturate strips of muslin in this solution, and apply them evenly over the surface, and then endeavor to keep the surface thoroughly moistened with the solution until the dermatitis subsides.

'Antidote for Ivy Poisoning.

The plant, *grindelia robusta*, bruised and applied as a cataplasm, is said to relieve the pain, and cure the affection, in poisoning by the ivy oak. A strong decoction is almost equally efficacious, locally.

Sassafras in Rhus Poisoning.

Dr. R. L. Hinton claims that sassafras tea is almost a specific for the rash produced by poison oak. This is an infusion of the bark of red sassafras. The poisoned parts are covered with compresses soaked in the cold infusion, while internally there is administered this infusion warmed, sugared, and with milk according to the taste. Used in other acute types of skin diseases.

Antidote for Poison.

A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

'Specific for Rhus Poisoning.

R. Oil sassafras, 1 ½ ounces.
Boro-glyceride, 4 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to affected parts with fine brush once in six hours.

The above will cure in a few hours.—*F. Clendenen, M. D., La Salle, Ill.*

Poison Oak.

I have been using a strong tincture of camphor for thirty-one years; it has not failed in a single case to effect a cure in a short time. I bathe the parts affected two or three times per day.—*M. A. Powell, M. D.*

R. Aq. ammon., ffff, ½ ounce.
Acid carbol., 95 per cent. sol., 1 ½ drachms.
Oil olive, pure, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply freely to affected parts every three hours until relief is obtained.

Sweet spirits nitre in the proportion of one part to three of water, is a specific for poisoning by rhus toxicodendron.

Rhus poisoning is said to yield quickly to the application of fluid extract of grindelia robusta.

For Rhus Poisoning.

R. Sat. sol. chlor. potass., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Wrap a piece of muslin over the inflamed parts and keep it wet with the solution. Spirits of nitre is good, but the chlorate solution is better.

PSORIASIS.

For an obstinate case of chronic psoriasis, Prof. Shoemaker devised the following combinations:

R. Lanolini,
Oil cadini, each 3 drachms.
Oil anthemidis, 5 drops.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—For local use only.

R. Antimonii et potassæ tart., 1 grain.
Ferri carb.,
Quinine sulph., each 20 grains.
Aloin, 4 grains.

Mix and divide into twenty pills. Sig.—One pill three times a day.

Psoriasis.

R. Bicarb. pot., 1 ounce.
Aqua dist., 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—One-half ounce three times a day.

Wash all the parts well, once a week, with common lye-soap, and to allay itching use either glycerine or cosmoline. This treatment has not failed in a single instance. It may require some four to six months to accomplish it, yet, if you persevere, you will be successful in the end. The glycerine or cosmoline may be applied once or twice a day

Psoriasis.

- R. Ung. simpl., 40.00.
 Liquefact. admisce exactissime,
 Acid chrysophan, 10.00.
 Adde oil bergami, 50 drops.

In psoriasis the treatment should begin with a warm bath, when the scales should be removed.

Psoriasis, according to Prof. Holland, is best treated by commencing with small doses of liq. pot. arsenitis, and gradually increasing to the poison line ; then drop to one-half the dose and continue for a long time. Locally, remove the crusts and apply the following :

- R Acid. chrysophanic, 1 drachm.
 Acid. salicylic, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Collodii flexilis, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Paint the part till plaster forms.

PRICKLY HEAT.

Against prickly heat use a two per cent. aqueous solution of sulphate of copper, applied with a bit of soft sponge and allowed to dry on the skin. It dries up the eruption in from one to three days. The wash should be applied morning and night.

Chafings, Abrasions, Prickly Heat.

Chafings and abrasions are healed rapidly by listerine and water, preferably applied at night. For prickly heat, listerine and water, one to ten parts, is very serviceable. Apply gently over the surface, and dust with lycopodium or starch powder.

PERITONITIS.

- R. Pulveris piperis,
 Pulveris zingiberis, each 1 ounce.
 Sinapis nigræ contusæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
 Aqua bullientis, quantity sufficient.

Mix, and make poultice. (*As a rubefacient.*)

—Ellis.

PTYALISM.

Prof. Gross advises thirty grains of potassii chloras every four hours, and—

R. Liquor plumbi subacet., 1 drachm.
Aqua destillat., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a mouth wash.

Treatment of Mercurial Ptyalism.

R. Chlor. potass., 1 ounce.
Aqua, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Rinse the mouth with the solution every two or three hours and swallow teaspoonful every four hours.

For cases of salivation use the following:

R. Creosoti, 20 drops.
Aqua puræ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a mouth wash every two hours.

Ptyalism.

R. Potassii iodidi, 2 ounces.
Aqua destillatæ, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A half fluid drachm three times a day.

—Hammond.

R. Sulphuris præcipitati, 2 to 4 scruples.
Potassii chloratis, 2 scruples to 1 drachm.
Liquoris morphinæ sulphatis, 1 to 1½ fluid ounces.
Misturæ amygdalæ, 7 fluid drachms.

Mix well. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls every three or four hours. (“*A positive specific.*”) Shake well.—Jukes Styrap.

PLEURISY.

Chronic Pleurisy.

To tone the nervous system and improve the blood in chronic pleurisy, Prof. Da Costa directed:

R. Tinct. ferri chloridi, ½ ounce.
Acid. acetic dil., 3 drachms.

Adde—

Liq. ammon. acetat., 6 ounces.
Elixir. simplicis, 9 drachms.
Strychninæ, ½ grain.

Mix. Sig.—Dessertspoonful once each day.

Pleurisy vs. Pneumonia.

In differentiating between a case of pleurisy, and pneumonia in children, a few observed facts must guide us. In pleurisy, the strength of the patient is not so exhausted as in pneumonia. The skin is at first pale, gradually becoming of a straw-yellow color. In pneumonia, there is a red flush. The pulse respiration ratio is not so markedly altered in pleurisy as in pneumonia. The left ventricle may sometimes be so enlarged that its apex beat is heard beyond the nipple line, which, if we are not careful, we are likely to interpret as indicating an effusion on the right side. One of the best diagnostic signs between pleurisy and pneumonia is obtained by percussion. In pleurisy, the percussion note is flat, and the finger appreciates a resistance as if from a block of wood. This is not so marked in pneumonia. Bronchial and tubular breathing is not heard so distinctly at the base of the lung in pleurisy as in pneumonia. Crepitation of the former is produced upon the surface of the lung, while in the latter it is produced within the lung. It disappears upon coughing in pneumonia, but not in pleurisy. The temperature is high in pleurisy of children under six months, and a sudden fall of it prognosticates an unfavorable termination.

The treatment should consist of rest in bed, animal broths and milk. The following febrifuge mixture should be given to a child four years of age:

R. Spts. ætheris nitrosi, 20 drops.

Liq. ammon. acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Chloroformi, 2 drops.

Aq. menthæ vir, quantity sufficient to make 1 drachm.

Mix. One dose. Sig.—Take every two hours.

PLEURODYNIA.**For Pleurodynia.**

Irritate the chest externally with chloroform, and give internally :

R. Sulph. quinine,

Pulv. doveri, each 5 grains.

Repeat in two hours if not relieved. Patient should go to bed and put hot rock to the feet.

Pains of the Chest.

Iodine ointment is the best known remedy for removing non-inflammatory pains of the chest. If the pain is situated in the muscles and these muscles are tender on pressure, while the skin may be pinched without pain, iodine will always relieve or cure.

Pleurodynia.

Tincture iodine painted over the chest will often relieve pleurodynic pains, where mustard plasters fail.

The Rhubarb Leaf.

The leaf of the common pie plant applied to the chest, where there is acute lung trouble, is most admirable. Dip it in hot water, after slicing off the pulpy veins, and place it on the affected part to remain over night. Perhaps the second or third application will be required to bring out a fine sudamina, effecting very gratifying results.

PEDICULI PUBIS.**A Remedy for Pediculi Pubis.**

R. Acid. salicyl., 2 drachms.

Listerine, 8 ounces.

The parts are to be rubbed with a piece of flannel wet with the mixture. In most cases a single application will be enough to destroy the pediculi.

Pediculi Pubis.

Destroy pediculi pubis by a single application of ether in spray. This procedure is less injurious to the skin than the application of chloroform, which likewise accomplishes the same object.

Pediculi Pubis.

R. Salicylic acid, 2 or 3 parts.

Toilet vinegar, 25 parts.

Alcohol (80 per cent.), 75 parts.

Mix. Sig.—Wet a piece of flannel with the mixture and apply to affected part.

Pediculi Pubis.

A single application of ether.

PRURITUS VULVÆ.

The following powder is recommended for pruritus vulvæ:

- R. Powdered lycopodium, 1 ounce.
Subnitrate of bismuth, 5 drachms.
-

Pruritus Vulvæ.

The following suppository will be found of much value in some cases, especially when there is much discharge :

- R. Bismuthi s. nit., 10 grains.
Acidi boracici, 10 grains.
Ext. belladonna, 1 grain.
Butyr. cocoæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix and make one suppository. Sig.—Insert one or two daily.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

Verrier recommends the following :

- R. Acid. carbol. $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Morphii. acet., 6 grains.
Acid hydrochl. dil., 45 minims.
Glycerine, 150 minims.
Aqua destil., 180 minims.

Mix. Sig.—A sponge dipped in this lotion is to be applied to the itching spot.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

This troublesome affection was treated by Simson, and it is said successfully, with an ointment composed of thirty grains of cocaine to one ounce of lanoline. The case was that of a diabetic old lady and had resisted other methods of treatment.

Pruritus Vulvæ and its Treatment.

Leucorrhœa will cause excoriations of the external organs of generation.

- R. Tr. iodinii, 1 drachm.
Acidi carbol., 1 drachm.
Aqua, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use with a sponge at night and in the morning.

A girl, aged fourteen years, suffered with the same disease, also with pruritus ani, and was relieved with :

R. Santonine, 4 grains.
Pulv. rhei, 2 scruples.

Mix. Sig.—Make into two powders and take one each afternoon.

Pruritus of the Female Genitals.

R. Boracis, 4 drachms.
Morphinæ hydrochlor., 6 grains.
Aqua rosæ, 6½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Bathe the parts affected.

Between the applications lycopodium or starch flour may be dusted upon the affected parts.

Pruritus of the Vulva.

R. Zinc. oxid., 1½ drachms.
Potass. brom., 2½ drachms.
Ext. cannabis indic., 30 grains.
Glycerite of starch, 7½ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—To be preceded by cold bathing.

Pruritus.

Menthol is highly spoken of in pruritus and urticaria. Not only is the itching relieved for the time, but a cure seems to be effected. In pruritus ani, and in eczema, moistening the parts with menthol solution causes an immediate cessation of the pain. The solution should contain from two to ten grains of menthol to the ounce of water.

Linseed Oil in Pruritus.

The free external use of linseed oil, at bedtime, about the parts gives immediate relief, and thus far free inunction with this simple remedy has given complete exemption from the nocturnal annoyance.

Pruritus Vulva.

Prof. Shoemaker says that in pruritus vulvæ a solution of equal parts of borax and alum gives instant relief.

Pruritus of the Vulva.

Cleanse the parts well with tepid water and good soap two or three times a day, dry well, then apply to parts by means of soft sponge, or piece of linen, Meig's lotion .

R. Soda borat., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Morph. sulph., 2 grains.
Aqua ros., 4 ounces.

Mix.

For Pruritus (Anderson's Powders).

R. Pulv. amyli., 1 ounce.
Pulv. camphoræ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Zinci oxid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Reduce the camphor to an impalpable powder; then thoroughly incorporate with the other ingredients. Dust on the affected parts.—*Palmer's Favorite Prescriptions*,

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R. Sodii hyposulphitis, 4 drachms.
Glycerini, 2 drachms.
Aqua destillat., 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—As a lotion.

—*Fox*.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R. Hydrarg. chlorid corros, 1 grain.
Pulv. aluminis, 20 grains.
Amyli., $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aqua, 2 ounces

Sig.—Apply locally.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R. Ung. hydrarg. nitrat., 1 drachm.
Acidi carbolici, 10 drops.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Rub in well night and morning, and at any time when there is itching.

Glycerole for Cutaneous Pruritus.

R. Acidi carbolici, 15 drops
Sodii biborat., 3 grammes.
Glycerini, 30 grammes.

Mix. Sig.—Apply with a brush over the pruriginous surface.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R. Chloral hydrat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Camphoræ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Adeps., 2 ounces.

Mix, and make ointment. Sig.—Apply externally.

PRURITUS ANI.

R. Pulv. camph., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Chloral hydr., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Vaseline, 7 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply occasionally.

Another: Apply pyroligneous acid with a camel's hair brush.
If too severe, dilute with water.

Pruritus Ani.

R. Flowers of sulphur, 1 drachm.

Petroleum mass, 1 ounce.

Mix, and make ointment. Sig.—Apply night and morning.

The relief to the itching is almost immediate. The remedy would indicate that the disease was of a parasitic origin.

Pruritus Ani.

R. Hydrarg. chlor. mitis, 1 drachm.

Balsami Peruv., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Acid carbolic, 20 grains.

Lanolin, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply once or twice a day, after sponging with hot water.

Pruritus of the Anus.

Keep patient's bowels open; stomach in good order; parts clean; and apply, twice a day, the following lotion:

R. Unmanuf. tobacco leaf, 1 drachm.

Boiling water, 1 pint.

Between the applications apply a piece of lint soaked in this solution:

R. Listerine, 1 ounce.

Morph. sulph., 6 grains.

Acid hydrocyan. dil., 1 drachm.

Glycerine, 4 drachms.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix.

If the itching is caused by ascarides in the rectum, then apply an ointment made of equal parts of lard and mercurial ointment, twice a day; and also to pass a portion of the ointment within the sphincter.

Pruritus Ani.

R. Salicylic acid, 30 to 60 grains.
Cosmoline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Use locally whenever the itching recurs.

The first sensation from this application will be one of heat and moderate smarting, followed in from one to five minutes by a most complete sense of relief and comfort. In even old and very obstinate cases the itching will not recur for days and sometimes for weeks.

Pruritus Ani.

R. Naphthol, 1 scruple.
Subnitrate of bismuth, 2 drachms.
Ointment of oxide of zinc, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Pruritus Ani.

The application of linseed oil gives immediate relief where there are no rectal complications.

Anal Troubles.

R. Stramonium ung., 1 ounce.
Extract conium, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Sodæ salicyl., 10 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Use quite within the anal folds once or twice a day.

Treatment of Pruritus Ani and Vulvæ.

R. Sodii hypophosph, 1 drachm.
Acid. carbol., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Glycerini pur., 1 ounce.
Listerine, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a lotion.

PRURIGO.

- R. Zinci oxidi, 2 drachms.
Camphoræ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Pulv. amyli., 4 drachms.

Mix and make powders. Sig.—To be dusted over the parts affected.

PROLAPSUS ANI.**Prolapse of Rectum.**

If a child, introduce a suppository containing from two to four grains of gallic acid, at night, washing out the rectum with cold water the morning following. Never use anything to wipe the anus with, but wash with cold water, and your patient will be well in a week. If a grown person, increase the gallic acid to four or six grains.

Prolapsus Ani.

Return the fallen bowel, and relieve the pain with suppositories of opium and belladonna, and then require the patient to defecate always in a standing position, by that means preventing the bowel from falling during defecation.

-
- R. Stramonium ung., 1 ounce.
Ext. of conium, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Salicylate of soda, 10 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Use quite within the anal folds once or twice a day.

Prolapsus of Rectum.

The following injection into the rectum will generally cure prolapsus of rectum without any operative procedure:

- R. Tinct. ferri chlor., 2 drachms.
Aqua dist., 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject two teaspoonfuls into rectum three times a day; or the following may be used with much benefit:

- R. Ammonia ferric-alum, 1 drachm.
Aqua dist., 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Inject two teaspoonfuls into rectum once a day.

- R. Ergotinæ, 1 drachm.
 Tinct. catechu, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Tinct. digitalis, 2 drachms.
 Aqua dist., quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Inject a tablespoonful into rectum at bedtime.
-

PERSPIRATION.

Excessive Perspiration.

- R. Carbolic acid, 1 part.,
 Burnt alum, 4 parts.
 Starch, 200 parts.
 French chalk, 4 parts.
 Oil of lemon, 2 parts.
 Mix. Make a fine powder to be applied to hands, feet or axillæ. For hands or feet sprinkle inside of gloves or stockings.
-

For Fetid Sweating.

For the fetid secretion of the axilla or of the feet:

- R. Potassi permanganatis, 1 drachm.
 Aqua, 1 pint.
 Mix. Sig.—Apply to the parts night and morning.
-

Naphthol in Excessive Perspiration.

The parts may be dusted with the following powder: Naphthol in fine powder, 2 parts; starch, 100 parts. In troublesome cases of excessive perspiration of the feet, small pledgets of wadding or lint dipped in the above powder may be inserted between the toes.

For Tender Feet.

- R. Oleate of zinc, powd., 1 ounce.
 Boric acid, powd., 2 ounces.
 French chalk, powd., 3 ounces.
 Mix.
-

Fetid Sweating of the Feet.

The *Kriegs-Sanitäts Ordnung* recommends a powder composed of three parts of salicylic acid, ten of starch and eighty-seven of talc. Five grammes suffice for one application. The Prussian military laws prescribe a salicylic suet (salicylic acid, 2 parts; mutton suet, 100 parts).

Bromidrosis.

A dusting powder consisting of—

R. Boracic acid, 15 parts.

Oxide zinc, 25 parts.

French chalk, 60 parts.

Applied freely to the socks as well as to the feet, gives relief.

Special attention should be paid to the skin between the toes.

For Perspiring Feet.

R. Talc, 10 parts.

Alum, 2 parts.

Largely used in Swiss army, preferred to chromic acid, and applicable even for sore feet.

RINGWORM.**Salicylic Acid in Ringworm.**

According to the *Chicago Medical Times*, a saturated solution of salicylic acid in collodion is a cure for ringworm. The solution is painted on to the affected portion of skin once a day, and generally one application is sufficient. It causes some pain, but only for a short time.

Ringworm of the scalp will readily yield to applications of :

R. Menthol, 1 drachm.

Chloroformi, 4 drachms.

Oil olivæ, 12 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply to affected parts. It will doubtless be of service in ringworm elsewhere.

Ringworm of the Body.

When this is obstinate, especially if around or between the thighs, this will surely cure :

R. Creosoti, 20 minims.

Oil cadini, 2 to 3 drachms.

Sulphuris sublimat., 3 drachms.

Potassi bicarb., 1 drachm.

Adipis, 1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Apply to parts and keep in contact. Wash off parts well beforehand and dry thoroughly.

Ringworms.

Two cases of ringworm on the head and face were cured by this ointment:

R. Cupri oleati, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Adipis benzoati, 1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Use locally.

—*Prof. Shoemaker, Philadelphia.*

The Treatment of Ringworm.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* says: The difficulty experienced in the treatment of ringworm is known to everyone who has seen much of this disease. I therefore think your readers will be glad to hear of a remedy which I have recently used with complete success. Struck with the similarity that exists between the disease known in the East Indies as *dobzitch* and ringworm, and knowing how rapidly the former yields to the application of goa powder, I was induced to try the active principle of this substance, chrysophanic acid, in the proportion of one drachm to one ounce of vaseline. The result has been the rapid destruction of fungus, and consequently a complete cure. Chrysophanic acid has been recommended in the treatment of psoriasis, but I am not aware of it having been used hitherto for ringworm.

Ringworm.

R. Cupri oleate, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply, after having washed the child's head with soft soap and warm water. The head should be washed once a day, but the salve should be applied night and morning.

Ringworm.

One or two applications of the following will cure ringworm:

R. Hyd. bichlor., 10 grains.

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Oil sassafras, 1 drachm.

Mix.

Ringworm.

R. Chrysophanic acid, 10 grains.

Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Dissolve. Apply to the affected part twice a day.

RHEUMATISM.**Turpentine Baths for Rheumatic Pains.**

Make a concentrated emulsion of black soap, 200 grammes, add thereto 100 or 120 grammes of turpentine, and shake the whole vigorously until a beautiful creamy emulsion is obtained. For a bath, take half of this mixture, which possesses an agreeable pine odor. At the end of five minutes there is a diminution of the pains and a favorable warmth throughout the whole body. After remaining in the bath a quarter of an hour, the patient should get into bed, when a prickly sensation, not disagreeable, however, is felt over the entire body; then, after a nap, he awakens with a marked diminution in the rheumatic pains.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Fothergill's favorite remedy for chronic rheumatism is given as follows:

- R. Acidi arseniosi, 3 grains.
Pulv. guaiaci, 3 drachms.
Pulv. capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Pil. aloes et myrrhæ, 3 drachms.

Mix and make 120 pills. Sig.—One pill thrice daily. It should be combined with general tonic treatment, especially fatty foods.

Solvent for Salicylic Acid.

Common soda is the best solvent and vehicle for salicylic acid. It prevents the burning sensation in the stomach caused by the acid, and is a perfect solvent. Dissolve one-fourth teaspoonful of soda in one ounce of cold water, and then add fifteen grains of salicylic acid; a little agitation will cause it to dissolve completely. It is not unpleasant to the taste. If you want good and permanent effects from salicylic acid in rheumatism give large doses, and continue giving about three doses a day for several days after patient is free from pain. It will control nearly every case, acute or chronic.

Tyson's antimonial powder No. 2 is used as a substitute for James powder. It is this:

- R. Oxide of antimony, 2 grains.
Phosphate calcium, 9 grains.
Sulph. potass., 9 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Five to 10 grains.

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.

Drs. Van Buren and Keyes prescribe:

R. Oil menth. pip., 4 ounces.

Chloroform, 1 ounce.

Liq. ammon., 1 ounce.

Mix. For external use; for inunction.

R. Chloral hydrat., 1 drachm.

Acid salicylici, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Ung. stramoni, 1 ounce.

Mix.—As an ointment, in acute, articular rheumatism.

Acute Rheumatism.

Where the attack is sudden, with considerable pyrexia, use:

R. Sodii salicylatis, 2 drachms.

Vin. colch. sem., 2 drachms.

Syr. simp., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Sig.—One teaspoonful every hour.

Chronic Rheumatism.

R. Potassii iodid., 4 drachms.

Tinct. cimicifugæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Vin. colch. sem., 2 drachms.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful in water or milk three times a day.

If there is much inflammatory deposit in the tissues about the joints and extremities, I have the parts painted with sol. iodin. comp. If much pain, apply tinct. aconit. rad.

Rheumatism.

R. Acid salicyl., 3 drachms.

Sodæ carb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Syr. limonis, 1 drachm.

Aquæ cinam., add $\frac{3}{8}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Some physicians give as high as twenty grains every two hours, but there is danger of sudden collapse from large doses of this remedy. Dr. Brinton administers it in twenty-grain doses

every two hours until the pulse is reduced, and states that in twenty-grain doses there is no danger of collapse so long as the pulse does not fall below 84. He combines it with liq. ammonia acetatis, and thinks it acts better than when given alone.

Rheumatism.

R. Vin. colchici sed., 3 drachms. •

Tinct. aconit. rad., 1½ drachms.

Potass. iodidi, 3 drachms.

Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times daily, in a swallow of water.

R. Peppermint water, 120 c. c.

Acetate of potash, 69 grams.

Salicylic acid, 15 grams.

Lemon syrup, 60 c. c.

To make up the preparation the potash and peppermint water are put into a porcelain mortar, and the acid is added gradually and is stirred until it is completely dissolved, after which the syrup is poured in. The dose is a dessertspoonful every two, three or four hours, according to the violence of the attack. The dose here indicated provides for the administration of twenty grains of acid with eighty grains of acetate of potash.

For Acute Rheumatism.

R. Sodii bicarb., 1½ drachms.

Potas. acetat., ½ drachm.

Liq. ammon. acet., 3 fluid drachms.

Aquæ dest., 1½ fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One dose. To be taken in effervescence, with—

R. Acid citric, ½ drachm.

Aquæ dest., 2 fluid ounces.

Mix.

This should be repeated six times a day until the attack is broken, and then reduced gradually. No method of treating acute rheumatism has ever been found as effectual as this in preventing cardiac disease. The full amount must be given to produce this result.

—Fuller.

As prescription for chronic rheumatism try the following:

- R. Syr. sarsaparillæ comp., 4 ounces.
 Syr. stillingiæ comp., 4 ounces.
 Potass. iodidi, 1 ounce.
 Ext. poke root, 1½ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Powdered sulphur locally applied under hot flannel and oiled silk, in chronic rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, etc.

- R. Sodæ bicarb., 5 drachms.
 Potass. citrat., 2 drachms.
 Acid salicylici, ½ ounce.
 Vin. colchici, ½ ounce.
 Syr. simplicis, 4 ounces
 Aq. chloroformi, add 8 ounces

Two tablespoonfuls every three hours, in acute rheumatism

Acute Rheumatism.

- R. Acid salicylic, 4½ drachms.
 Sodii bicarb., 3 drachm.
 Aquæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix and add—

- R. Vini colchi, 1½ ounces.
 Elix. simp., quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every two hours.

The following is an excellent remedy for rheumatism:

- R. Sulphur, 1 ounce.
 Potass. nitr., 1 ounce.
 Guaiac. res., ½ ounce.
 Colch. sem., 4 drachms.
 Nutmeg, 4 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Pulverize all well, and mix teaspoonful in table-spoonful of molasses or honey, and give it every two hours until there is a free action on the bowels; then four times a day until the amount is taken.

Chronic Rheumatism.

R. Macrotin, 40 grains.
Guaiacum pulv., 1 drachm.

Mix. Fill capsules—number, twelve. Sig.—Take one every four hours.

This prescription persisted in with the usual auxiliary measures will exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine in many cases of this intractable disease.

A remedy for mercurial rheumatism.

R. Nitric acid, c. p., 2 drachms.
Aque, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every three hours during the day.

After having taken the above, make a compound of fld. ext. of phytolacca, sarsaparilla and thuja acc., with iod. potass. as strong as your patient can stand, and when you have used up the compound, use nitric acid again, then the compound, till cured

For *rheumatic iritis* is recommended sodæ salicylat. internally, and applied over the eye a plaster of yellow oxide of mercury and extract of belladonna.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Alterative medicines are often of the greatest value in chronic rheumatic affections. Where only one or two joints are affected and there is considerable effusion, iodide of potash and bichloride of mercury in compound syrup of sarsaparilla, or bichloride of mercury in compound infusion of gentian is often used. The dose of the mercurial being 1-60 to 1-40 of a grain. When a number of joints are involved, especially where there are gouty complications, the following is used :

R. Pulv. guaiaci, 1 drachm.
Vin. colch. rad., 2 to 3 drachms.
Potass. iodid., 1 drachm.
Pulv. acaciæ, quantity sufficient.
Sp. lavand. comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aq. cinnam., add quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Mix; make solution. Sig.—Desertspoonful three times a day in water.

Other salts of potash may sometimes be used with advantage instead of the iodide, and lithia is also of marked value in some cases.

Anti-Rheumatic Mixture.

Used at the Philadelphia hospital :

- R. Potassi nitras, 1 drachm.
Vini colchici rad., 1 drachm.
Spts. etheris nitrosi, 1 ounce.
Syp. guaiaci, 2 ounces.
Oil gualthereæ, 6 drops.

Aqua, add quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Mix; make mixture. Sig.—One tablespoonful every two hours. The above perscription is one of the standard formulas of the hospital.

As a vehicle for salicylic acid, the following formula will not disappoint:

- R. Salicylic acid, 4 drachms.
Potass. acet., 4 drachms.
Glycerine, 2 ounces.
Aquæ pura, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One or two teaspoonfuls, in a wineglass of water, every four to eight hours.

This, with a little care in combining, makes a clear and palatable solution.

In acute rheumatism give it, varying the dose to suit the age, etc., of patient, every four hours, until pain and swelling are relieved. Then continue three times a day until patient is convalescent. At the same time, see that the secretions are acting properly, and that the alimentary canal is clear. Severe cases are usually relieved of pain in thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and convalescent within a week.

Anti-Rheumatic Pills.

- R. Extr. colch., 480 grains.
Zinc. phosphat., 48 grains.
Extr. acon., 90 grains.
Extr. poke-root, 360 grains.
Quin. salicyl., 960 grains.

Mix; make 480 pills. Sig.—One pill three or four times daily.

R. Acid salicyl., 6 drachms.

Sod. bicarb., 4 drachms.

Glycerinæ, 4 ounces.

Aquæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—In acute form give a teaspoonful every four hours, for about thirty-six hours. Then give a tablespoonful three times a day, until patient has fully recovered.

As a local application use the following liniment :

R. Oil terebinth., 2 ounces.

Tinct. camphoræ, 2 ounces.

Chloroform, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply three times a day.

—K.

Rheumatism.

Try the following for rheumatism :

R. Acid salicyl., 3 drachms.

Acet. potass., 3 drachms.

Ext. cimicifug. fl., 4 drachms.

Vin. colchi. sem., 4 drachms.

Elix. zingib., or

Simp. elix., add quantity sufficient to make 4 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in a swallow of water, every three hours, until better; then three times a day until well.

R. Alcohol, 95%, 2 ounces.

Gum camphor, 2 drachms.

Mix, and when the gum is dissolved, add:

R. Ol. origan,

Ol. cajuput,

Tr. capsic.,

Tr. aconit. ad., each 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply freely to affected parts.

R. Acid salicyl., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Tr. colchici sem., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sodii bicarb., 6 drachms.

Aqua, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The following local application for the severe pains of gout and rheumatism is highly recommended in the *London Hospital Gazette* :

- R. Ætheris, 15 drachms.
 Collodii flexilis, 15 drachms.
 Acid salicylic, 4 drachms.
 Morphiæ sulph., 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—To be painted on the affected joints every hour or two.

Treatment of Rheumatism.

Peabody treats his cases of acute rheumatism with the following combination of salicylic acid and iron :

- R. Acid salicylic, 20 grains.
 Ferri pyrophosphatis, 5 grains.
 Sodii phosphatis, 1 grain.
 Aquæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—The dose, which is described in this formula, is given every two hours.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

- R. Salicyl. acid, 160 grains.
 Acetate potass., 160 grains.
 Glycerine, 10 drachms.
 Spts. nit. dulc., 10 drachms.
 Aquæ, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

A remedy for rhus tox poisoning is balsam copaiba ; anoint the parts—a few times will be sufficient.

STINGS AND BITES OF INSECTS.**Insect Bites.**

The following application is said to be effective :

- R. Collodii flexilis, 19 parts.
 Acid salicylic, 1 part.

Mix.

Mosquito Lotion.

To prevent the bites many preparations have been recommended. The following is one of the best:

R. Insect powder, 1 ounce.
Acetic ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Rectified spirit, quantity sufficient.

Macerate the powder in the ether and four ounces of spirit for three days, then filter; add to the filtrate fifteen drops of oil of lavender and sufficient spirit to make five ounces. This should be diluted with an equal volume of water before being applied to the skin.

For allaying the irritation of mosquito bites, a weak solution of ammonia is good—equal parts of the aromatic spirit and water, for example.

Mosquitoes will not trouble you at night if you sprinkle the bed with a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid in listerine and touch the face and hands with it.

Bee Stings.

A small amount of oil of cinnamon, applied with a small straw, end of knitting needle or small splinter, is worth more than all the alkalies, etc., you may use. Use only a little, for it will blister.

Mosquito Bite.

A one-tenth per cent. solution of atropine is said to instantly relieve its itching.

Ipecacuanha in Insect Bites.

Dr. Neal recommends the use of ipecacuanha in all cases of insect bites, and states that recently a patient traversed India bidding defiance to mosquito bites with the following application:

R. Pulv. ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sp. vini rect.,
Ether sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

This is well worth knowing outside of India, and it has been stated that a tincture of insect powder sponged on the surface is good for warding off flies; so also is oil of cedar.

Sting of Insects.

Castor oil is said to be an infallible remedy for the sting of bees or other insects. It appears to counteract the poison and allay the pain as soon as applied.

The Sting of Insects.

Whether caused by bees, wasps, gnats, ants, or other insects: a strong solution of *cocaine* applied on cotton held in place with a bandage. The pain ceases at once, and there is no tumefaction.

SCURVY.

A strictly vegetable diet invariably benefits the patient without any medical treatment. If the gums be much affected, wash the mouth every three or four hours during the day with a strong solution of potass. chlor. and swallow about a tablespoonful of the solution four or five times a day. The Irish potato, boiled and eaten without peeling it, the onion and rice, I specially recommend. Use vinegar freely with all food, and use salt very sparingly; avoid salt fish, pork, and, in fact, all food with much salt in it. It is better to use no salt at all. If the patient can bear it, moderate exercise will be beneficial. I am satisfied that the vegetable, the vinegar and the anti-salt diet will relieve almost any case of scurvy.

Scurvy.

R. Ext. cinchon. fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. sarsaparill., fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. phytolac. rad. fl., 2 drachms,
 Potass. chlor., 1 drachm.
 Aquæ, add 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful four times a day.

To harden the gums:—

R. Potass. chlor., 1 drachm.
 Tr. myrrh, 2 drachms.
 Aq. rosæ, add 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply four times a day.

Scurvy.

R. Acid cit., 1 ounce.
Ol. limonis, 5 drops.
Aquæ, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in sweetened water three or four times a day.

Careful attention must be paid to diet, using a reasonable amount of pickles, cabbage and raw potatoes, cut fine, with good vinegar on them. In addition it would be well to use the following:

R. Subnit. bismuth, 1 drachm.
Sulph. hydrastis, 12 grains.

Mix, and make 12 powders. Sig.—Take half hour before meals.

Ingluvin is the remedy for any derangement of the digestive organs, and in my hands much more reliable than other peptonic preparations. Have known the inner membrane of the gizzard used for vomiting of any kind years ago in domestic practice.

Scurvy.

Lime-juice, vinegar. fresh vegetables, raw eggs, raw meat, milk, beer, yeast, cider, etc.—rest.

R. Quiniæ sulphatis, 12 grains.
Acid sulph. aromat., 1 drachm.
Syr. aurantii, 3 drachms.
Aq. dest., add 8 ounces.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, in scurvy, with prostration.

Scurvy.

R. Potassi nitratis, 20 grains.
Acidi citrici, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Syrupi aurantii cortices, 6 fluid drachms.
Aquæ destillatæ, 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Take the sixth part three or four times a day.

—M'Lachlan.

SNAKE BITES.

Use carb. of ammonia. Split the skin where the fangs entered, insert the ammonia, also give fifteen to twenty grains every hour, dissolved in water, and the bite will give no further trouble.

There cannot be any confidence placed in local applications, as the poison is immediately taken into the circulation. The seeds of the blessed thistle are a prompt and unerring antidote in neutralizing the infection of all poisonous reptiles, and especially that of the rattlesnake. Give three seeds (bruised) every ten minutes, in sweet milk, until relief is obtained. In most cases nine seeds will relieve all apprehensions for the patient's safety. Cocklehurs are used as a domestic remedy by the use of strong decoctions.

Snake Bites.

If doctors living in the rattlesnake countries will try the hypodermic injection of tinct. iodine, five, ten or fifteen drops, according to age and severity of symptoms, they will find it an almost infallible cure. I would also recommend the use of good whiskey in addition.

A hypodermic injection of permanganate of potash, a solution of two grains to a drachm of water, as an antidote for snake poison was first used by a Brazilian physician, and its efficacy was so great that the doctor was given a handsome reward by the government.

Rattlesnake Bite.

- R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, 2 grains.
Potassii iodidi, 4 grains.
Aquæ destillatæ, 5 minims.
Dissolve and add bromi, 5 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Take ten drops in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy every fifteen or twenty minutes. (*Recommended by Bibron, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, W. A. Hammond and others.*) —*Bibron.*

Treatment of Snake Bites.

Dr. Early writes to the *New Orleans Medical Journal* that he has treated many cases and has a record of twenty-five very bad

cases, all of which were treated by the free use of olive oil internally and externally. He has never used any other treatment, and states that his experience for the past thirty-nine years has fully demonstrated its correctness.

SCIATIC NEURALGIA.

R. Morph. sulph., 1-6 grain,
Atropia sulph., 1-60 grain.
Aquæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Inject hypodermically *pro re nata*. And

R. Strych. sulph., 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1 grain.
Aquæ, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful after each meal.

Gelsemium, three minim doses of the tincture, every half hour, will often relieve miraculously neuralgias about the face and head, and leave no ill effects.

Ointment for Ocular Neuralgias.

For the relief of severe orbital pain following iritis, hyperæsthesia of the retina, and neuralgia of the eyeballs, Fox prescribes the following ointment, which, he informs us, he has found to be of exceptional utility:

R. Morphia sulph., 4 grains.
Chloral, 10 grains.
Cocaine, 20 grains.
Menthol, 30 grains.
Lanolin, 1 ounce.

Sig.—Apply a piece the size of a hazel-nut to the temple and over the brow every hour.

For Neuralgia.

R. Tinct. aconiti, 8 minims.
Tinct. gelsemii, 12 ounces.
Ext. cimicifugæ, fl., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Spts. etheris comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every hour.

For temporary relief of neuralgia:

R. Tinct. aconite, 25 drops.

Belladonna, 60 drops.

Water, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Neuralgine.

R. Tinct. aconiti radinis, U. S. P., 1 drachm, 4 minims.

Tinct. opii, 1 drachm, 36 minims.

Chloriformi,

Essence peppermint, each 2 drachms, 40 minims.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, 30 drops.

Eye Defects Causing Neuralgia.

In reply to the inquiry of Dr. C. P. Wolf, "Is it a Neuralgic Trouble?" on page 395, April Brief, I may say: My son suffered for one year in the same manner, and I gave him everything I could think of without relief; I then said, go to an oculist, it must be your eyes. He did consult one, and he told him his trouble was in his eyes. He adjusted glasses for him, and in twenty-four hours he was relieved and has not suffered since that time. Glasses, then, is your remedy.—*M. Hammond, M. D.*

CHANCROIDS WITH BUBO.

October 17th, 1889. A. S., age 33, single man, colored. One month ago this man had impure intercourse and five days afterward noticed a small sore on the mucous surface of the left and lower portion of the prepuce and half an inch from the muco-cutaneous junction. New ulcers afterward continued to make their appearance until there were four. Five days after the appearance of the first sore, and ten days after the impure connection, the left inguinal nodes became enlarged, red, hot and tender, so that the patient could walk only with great pain. Suppuration occurred and the bubo was incised and the pus evacuated in a manner which I will explain at another time. The ulcers were cauterized with nitric acid.

We will use this case to draw out some points in the differential diagnosis of chancroids and syphilis. They are separate and

distinct diseases, running an entirely different course and giving rise to different chains of symptoms. Chancroid is a local affection, never involving the entire system, while syphilis is never local but always systemic.

Did you mark the length of time between the impure connection and the appearance of the first sore? I hope you did. This is the so-called period of incubation. How long was it in this instance? Five days, so the patient says. He means that he did not notice the sore before that, but when he did see it it was fully formed. The sore had been there before in the shape of a pustule, and only when the dome was destroyed and an ulcer left was it observed. A chancroid has no period of incubation; a chancre has one lasting from ten to ninety-eight days. What are the differences between the ulcers of the two diseases? The ulcer of chancroid is auto-inoculable; that is, the person suffering from the disease can poison himself and produce chancroids in other parts of his body. That was the case in the present instance. This patient had one sore at first, followed by several others. This does not hold true of syphilis, for the initial lesion is single and does not produce others of its kind on the same person. Notice that the bubo is on the same side with the ulcer. This is the rule in chancroid, due to the anatomical distribution of the lymphatic vessels. When the chancroid is on the frænum, buboes may occur in both groins, because of the decussation of lymphatic vessels at this point. We examine the right groin; we find no enlargement. Neither are the post cervicals or the trochlear nodes enlarged. Do we expect to find such enlargement in chancroid? Certainly not, but in syphilis it always occurs, for then we have a general adenitis, because of systemic inoculation. Please mark well that I said suppuration occurred and pus was evacuated. Such a condition as this can never be brought about by the virus of syphilis. A chancre will never produce a suppurating bubo. It will produce bubo and some additional cause may make that bubo suppurate, but the syphilis virus alone will never do it. A patient may have both chancre and chancroid at the same time and suppurating bubo as a complication of the latter, the so-called "mixed infection." How did the sores appear when I first saw them? The edges were ragged and undermined, the sore being larger than it appeared to be at first glance. The bottom was uneven and covered with

a yellowish discharge. When I pinched it slightly the patient winced with pain. It yielded to pressure and there was no induration. These are the characteristics of a chancroid and do not occur with chancre. I beg of you not to tie your diagnostic faith on the induration of venereal ulcers. A chancroid may have an inflammatory induration of its base that will deceive the best educated touch.—*Dr. Daniel Morton.*

SYPHILIS.

The chief remedies for the cure are the mercurials and the iodide and its compounds; and the mixed treatment, as it is called, is now generally adopted by the profession. A very good mode of exhibiting the bichloride of mercury, by means of the iodide of potassium, and dissolving the excess with the iodide, is in the following formula:

R. Hydrarg bichloridi, 2 grains.
Potassii iodidi, 30 grains.
Aqua, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A dessertspoonful, after meals, two or three times a day.

Or the following, which is much used at the St. Louis hospital at Paris, and is called the syrup of the ioduretted biniodide of mercury:

R. Hydrarg. biniodide, 1 grain.
Potassii iodidi, 25 grains.
Aqua, 1 ounce.

Filter through paper and add:

Syrupi, 5 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful night and morning, after meals.

Patients do better to only take a prescription for a week and change to another formula, if it contains the same remedial agents, so the form is changed, as it appears to give the system rest, as it were, thereby insuring a more speedy cure.

Take an empty quinine bottle, into which put one or two ounces of calomel, and add enough of the lime water to form a paste about the consistency of syrup or strained honey. Having cleansed the ulcer, take a camel's hair pencil, or a feather, and paint the sore several times with this paste until it is thoroughly

coated and dry. Keep it thus painted from day to day until well. Don't be afraid of it hurting. It positively does not produce any pain whatever. Keep your patient as quiet as possible. Away with all bandages, and let the circulation take care of itself.

R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros., 1 grain.
 Potass. iodidii, 2 drachms.
 Tr. gent. co., 4 fluid ounces.

Dose, a teaspoonful.

Syphilis.

R. Hydrargyri biniodidi, 1 grain.
 Potassii iodidi, 1 drachm.
 Aqua destillatæ, 1 fluid ounce.
 Syrupi simplicis, 5 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful thrice daily.

—Hospital St. Louis.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, 1 grain.
 Tincturæ ferri chloridi, 3 fluid drachms.
 Aqua destillatæ, quantity sufficient to make 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful three times a day.

—Ernest Goodman.

A favorite formula in cases of secondary or tertiary syphilis, when potassium and iron are indicated, is as follows:

R. Iodide potassium, 3 drachms.
 Syp. iodide iron, 4 drachms.
 Trommer's ext. malt, 15½ ounces.

Make solution. Sig.—A dessertspoonful 3 times a day in milk or toddy.

R. Ext. phytolac. dec. fl., 3 drachms.
 Ammonia carb., 4 drachms.
 Potass. iod., 6 drachms.
 Aq. cinnamon, quantity sufficient to make 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful four times daily.

Unless you have first-class remedies, you need not expect satisfactory returns. Make your own tinct. phytolac. decand. from green root.

Iodia in Syphilis.

Iodia in cases of syphilis in following form:

R. Hyd. bichloride, 2 grains.

Iodia, 4 ounces.

Mix Sig.—Teaspoonful four times daily.

Importance of Iodide of Sodium.

Iodide of sodium is more assimilable than iodide of potassium, and easier of both digestion and absorption. And it can be employed in all cases where the potassium salt seems indicated, especially in syphilis.

Syphilis.

For a patient with dormant syphilis occasionally manifested:

R. Hydrargyri biniodidi, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.

Potassii iodidi, 38 grains.

Misce, filt. et adde:

Syrupi, 1 fluid ounce.

Aqua dest., 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce twice daily.

If this is objected to try the following:

R. Potassii iodidi, 2 drachms.

Ammonii carbonatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Tincturæ cinchonæ comp., 4 fluid drachms.

Glycerini, 1 fluid ounce.

Syr. aurantii cort., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful in plenty of water after meal.

Mercury, and nothing but mercury, will cure syphilis. Iodides of potassium and sodium pick out and eat up syphilitic products, but they never destroy the virus.

R. Pot. iodidi, 2 drachms.

Lig. potassii arsenitis, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Tr. iodinii comp., 1 drachm.

Syr. zingiberis comp., 1 ounce.

Tr. gentinæ comp., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times daily, half hour after meals.

Each fluid ounce of which represents:

32 grains red clover,	4 grains prickly ash bark,
16 " stillingia,	16 " berries aquifolium,
16 " burdock root,	16 " cascara amarga,
16 " poke root,	8 " potassium iodide.

Syphilitic Rheumatism.

For syphilitic rheumatism or nocturnal headaches in syphilitic subjects, use the following:

R. Iodide potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Com. tinct. gentian, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Muriate ammonia, 1 ounce.

Water, 12 ounces.

Tinct. iodine, 2 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.

Queen's Root Comp.

Queen's root, turkey corn, pipsissewa, blue flag, burdock, coriander, prickly ash berries. Alterative, cathartive.

Syphilis.

A mixture of iodoform and tannin is the best application to syphilitic chancres, and iodine the best internal remedy; in fact, my experience demonstrates that iodine, properly administered, is the only internal remedy needed in the treatment of any form of syphilis. I usually direct an adult patient to commence with a teaspoonful, and gradually increase to a tablespoonful three times a day. In old chronic cases, where the patient has to take the medicine for a long time, to keep the system from getting used to one thing, sometimes alternate with some other alterative, say fluid extract alnus, amelopsia or berberis.

A Gargle for Syphilitic Sore Throat.³

R. Hyd. bichlor., 6 grains.

Acid hydrochlor., 12 drops.

Syr. simp., 1 ounce.

Aqua dist. ad., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use several times a day.

Venereal Warts.

Equal parts of burnt alum and tannin, sprinkled in powder upon venereal warts will desiccate them and they can be rubbed off in a few days.

The Treatment of Syphilis by Indians.

Dr. J. Marion Sims gives the following as the ingredients of a decoction used with great success by the Creek Indians in treating syphilis: "Fluid extract of smilax sarsaparilla, fluid extract of stillingia sylvatica (queen's delight), fluid extract of lappa minor (burdock), fluid extract of phytoacca decandra (poke root), of each two ounces; tincture of xanthoxylum carolinianum (prickly ash), 1 ounce. Take a teaspoonful in water three times a day before meals, and gradually increase to table-spoonful doses. In making the fluid extracts, there is some risk of getting a remedy less efficient than the original Indian decoction, because the manufacturer may use roots that have been kept too long and lost some of their active principles, while the decoction used on the plantations was always made of fresh roots just gathered from the woods. In making fluid extracts we should therefore be careful to have them made from roots recently gathered.

Constitutional Treatment of Syphilis.

When a patient presents himself for treatment he should be placed upon the following recipe (which *fully meets all the indications*), until the symptoms disappear, his appetite is improved and a general feeling of vigor and activity exists:

R. Hydrarg. bichlor., 2 grains.

Iodia, 6 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful after each meal.

Secondary Syphilis.

Try comp. syr. stillingia, or Donovan's solution, five to ten drops three times a day, or

R. Liq. hyd. bichlor., 25 minims.

Tinct. fer. perchlor., 10 minims.

Aquæ, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One each day.

Secondary syphilis is not cured in a week.

Syphilis.

A solution of sulphite of sodium, ten grains to the ounce of water, is the best local application for syphilis that can be used.

R. Potass. chlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ext. stilling. comp. fl., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Ext. sarsaparil., c. fl., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Oil gaultheria, 30 drops.
Syr. simp., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Aquaë puræ, 3 ounces.

Mix, and make solution. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.

The probabilities are that the patient will have to be kept under this treatment for several months, especially if he has been mercurialized.

Iodia in Syphilis.

Use Iodia in case of syphilis in following form:

R. Hyd. bichloride, 2 grains.
Iodia, 4 ounces.

Mix. Teaspoonful four times daily.

After second bottle patient reported feeling "well."

SYNOVITIS.**Hot Water in Synovitis.**

Dr. J. D. Thomas reports good results from the following procedure in synovitis. He procures two large flat sponges, sufficiently large to envelop the joint; these are washed clean, in order to remove any sand or calcareous matter contained in them, then squeezed dry and applied to the swollen joint, and over this a roller bandage is applied as firm as is possible to apply it, the bandage covering the sponges perfectly, and then hot water applied until the sponges are saturated; this hot water application should be practiced every two hours. He cites several cases as evidence of the value of this treatment.

Synovitis.

R. Unguenti hydrargyri, 1 ounce.

Sig.—As an inunction to the previously blistered surface.
(Subacute form).

—W. Adams.

An anodyne mixture was given containing to the teaspoonful

- R. Tr. aconiti, 1 drop.
 Tr. verat. virid., 1 drop.
 Tr. gelsemii, 4 drops.
 Morph. sulph., 1-8 grain.
 Hoffman's anodyne, 15 drops.
 Tr. valerian, 15 drops.
 Aquæ, 30 drops.

This was given every hour until the temperature was reduced to 103° F.

- R. Unguenti iodi compositi,
 Unguenti belladonnæ, each ½ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply twice daily until the skin becomes irritated; after it is healed, begin anew. After rubbing in well apply dry heat for fifteen minutes. (*In the more chronic forms.*)
 —Gerhard.

SKIN DISEASES.

DIAGNOSIS.—As the disease is one characterized by many symptoms not met with in other diseases, the diagnosis is usually readily made by one familiar with it. In obscure cases, however, a careful study of the following diagnostic table will enable one to make a diagnosis with positiveness:

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.

PSORIASIS.	ECZEMA.
1. No itching.	1. Itching.
2. No moisture.	2. Moisture.
3. Prefers extensor surfaces.	3. Prefers flexor surfaces.
4. General.	4. Never universal.
5. Symmetrical.	5. Not.
6. Shiny scales.	6. Not.
7. No crusts.	7. Generally have.
8. Lesions uniform.	8. Multiform.
9. Lesions round and well defined.	9. Patches irregular and ill defined.
10. Healthy skin between the lesions.	10. Not.
11. Pin-point bleeding on removing scales.	11. Never so.
12. Never palms and soles.	12. Commonly so.

PSORIASIS.

1. No syphilitic history.
2. Extensor surfaces.
3. Lesions entirely covered by the scales.
4. Scales shiny and silvery.
5. Never crusts.
6. Scales loose.
7. Redness bright or inflammatory in color.
8. Pin-point bleeding on removal of scales.
9. Lesions uniform.
10. Never destructive.
11. Never palms and soles.
12. Never any moisture.

SYPHILIS.

1. Syphilitic history generally.
2. Not so.
3. Not entirely covered by the scales; redness extends beyond the scanty covering.

ECZEMA.

4. Not so much so.
5. May have.
6. More adherent.
7. Dark or copper-colored.
8. Not so.
9. Multiform.
10. Generally is sooner or later.
11. Frequently does.
12. Generally pus or other moisture sooner or later.

We frequently have to differentiate it from certain other diseases more or less peculiar to the scalp, as favus, tinea tonsurans and seborrhœa sicca.

In favus we never have scales, but crusts. The crusts are always, instead of being white and shiny as in psoriasis, of a bright or sulphur yellow color. These crusts, characteristic of favus, are always cup-shaped. The hairs are brittle and broken off in favus, while their condition is normal in psoriasis. We find with the microscope the characteristic parasite of favus, which is absent in psoriasis. Favus is never a symmetrical disease—that is, we may find one or two patches or lesions on one side of the scalp and none on the other.

As differentiated from tinea tonsurans or ringworm of the scalp in psoriasis the disease is symmetrical, while in tinea tonsurans the disease is unsymmetrical. There may be a patch on one side of the head and none on the other. We never find the white, shiny scales in tinea tonsurans characteristic of psoriasis. We never find the coin-sized patches in tinea tonsurans that we do in psoriasis. We always find the hairs brittle and broken off, and some of them loose, in tinea tonsurans, but we never find this condition in psoriasis. We have also the discovery of the parasite in tinea tonsurans which is absent in psoriasis.

Skin Diseases.

Resorcin in skin diseases is worthy of trial. The following formula is suggestive:

- R. Resorcin, 10 to 15 parts.
Castor oil, 90 parts.
Alcohol, 300 parts.
Balsam of Peru, 1 part.

Mix. It forms a liniment which is applied to the skin in eczema, alopecia and seborrhœa.

Ointment for Acne.

- R. Resorcin, 45 grains.
Powd. starch, 75 grains.
Oxide of zinc, 75 grains.
Petrolatum, 225 grains.

This ointment is to be applied at bedtime, and removed in the morning with the aid of olive oil and cotton wadding. It never causes irritation, and improvement appears in three days.

Herpes Zoster—Shingles.

- R. Hydrochlorate of cocaine, 5 grains.
Fluid extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Distilled witch-hazel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Mop over the surface frequently, and a fine powder can at the same time be dusted on the parts, or collodion can be used in place of the latter.

Ointment for Syphilitic Eruptions.

Syphilitic eruptions on the face and hands quickly yield to daily inunction with the following ointment:

- R. Ammonii chloridi, 40 grains.
Ung. hydrargyri, 2 drachms.
Oil amygdalæ amar., 4 minims.
Adipis, add 1 ounce.

Apply twice daily for 10 minutes.

Parasitic Skin Diseases.

- R. Sodii hyposulphite, 3 ounces.
Acid sulphurous, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aquæ, 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—Apply once or twice each day.

Ointment for Skin Diseases.

- R. Princip. carb. zinc., 1 ounce.
Lac. sulphur, 1 ounce.
Lard or vaseline, 3 ounces:
Oil wintergreen, 1 ounce.

Mix.

This makes a good ointment for a variety of skin diseases, and especially scabies.

SCABIES OR ITCH.

Recommended by M. Bazin, to be found in U. S. Dispensatory (13th ed.) under the head of "Acidum Carbolicum." One or two applications does the work successfully. Its cleanliness commends its use:

- R. Acid carbol., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Acid acet., 2 ounces.
Aquæ dist., 6 ounces.
Oil bergamot, 10 drops.

Mix.

It is a good application for inflammation from poison oak.

Scabies.

- R. Sulphur sublim., 1 drachm.
Balsam Peru, 4 drachms.
Butyri petrolii, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Rub over entire body twice a day.

The above, besides being very effective, is pleasant to the smell.

For Prurigo.

- R. Chloralis hydrat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aq. lauro-cerasi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aq. dest., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix and make lotion. Very efficacious in rebellious cases.

Itch.

Dr. Greulich claims that the following never fails him:

- R. Resorcin, 1 drachm.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply every night at bedtime.

R. Vaseline, 4 ounces.

Acid carbol., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply locally twice a day.

Sulphur for Itch.

Simple sulphur ointment will not of itself destroy the itch insect, as is commonly supposed; on the contrary, they have been shown to live in it for days. But, on the addition of a little carbonate of potash, sulphurated potash is formed, which speedily annihilates them.

Barber's Itch.

R. Hydrag. ammoniat., 10 grains.

Bismuth. subnit., 1 drachm.

Liq. carbonis deterg. 1 drachm.

Lanolin, 6 drachms.

Mix. Sig.—To be applied night and morning.

Benzoated oxide of zinc will cure most any form of eczema.

Barber's Itch.

R. Acid tannic, 45 grains.

Lact. sulph., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Zinc oxid., 4 drachms.

Amyl., 4 drachms.

Vasel., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—To be used twice daily.

The itching may be due to eczema marginatum, which is caused by a vegetable parasite. In this case sulphur ointment, or a lotion composed of equal parts of sulphurous acid and water, will readily cure the disease.

In case the itching be due to a chronic eczema, it is necessary to use both constitutional and local means. Locally have the patient apply a soft sponge filled with water as hot as can be born and leave it on till it begins to cool. This procedure may be repeated.

Remedy for Scabies.

R. Sulphur, 6 ounces.

Pot. bicarb., 3 drachms.

Lard, quantity sufficient.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Apply locally twice a day.

Coal Tar in Barbers' Itch.

The following have acted well in barbers' itch: Prepared chalk, ten parts; coal tar, one to four parts; glycerine, five parts; simple cerate, fifty parts; or, prepared chalk, eight parts; coal tar, one to two parts; linseed oil, twenty parts. Cut the hairs or shave them off, and apply once or twice a week.

Scabies—Itch.

R. Red oxide of mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Balsam of Peru, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Lard, 3 ounces.

For Scabies, Mange, Etc.

A remedy for "scabies, mange, or what is it?" The following I have never known to fail, and have tried it in hundreds of cases:

R. Oil of tar, 2 to 4 drachms.
Sulphur, 2 to 4 drachms.
Carbolized cosmoline, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Apply before going to bed each night to the parts diseased, rubbing it as nearly dry as possible with the hand. Gentle friction is the best. —K.

SORE NIPPLES AND CHAPPED HANDS.

R. Cosmoline ointment, 1 ounce.
Oxide of zinc, 10 grains.
Subnit. of bismuth, 1 drachm.
Carbolic acid, 10 drops.

Mix these ingredients well together. In this combination you have an ointment that I do not think can be beaten for chapped hands. Clean them thoroughly with a toilet soap, then apply the ointment by gentle friction three times a day.

Ointment for Sore Nipples.

R. Tannin, 1 part.
Bismuth subnit., 2 parts.
Petroleum ointment, 30 parts.

Mix. Sig.—To be applied constantly when the child is not nursing.

Sore Nipples.

We have found no application equal to the following for sore nipples. It is simple, easy of preparation, safe for the baby, and if applied when the child's mouth is sore, either from thrush or aphthæ, it is a useful remedy for the child:

R. Pulv. acaciæ,
Sodæ biboratis, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Sprinkle a little upon the nipple immediately after the child is done nursing.

Nurse's sore mouth readily gives way under the following:

R. Potassii chloratis, 1 ounce.
Acidi muriatici, 20 drops.
Aqua, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Mix and add:

Tr. ferri chloridi, 55 drops.

Mix. Sig.—One-half gill three times a day.

Sore Nipples.

Dr. J. F. Scarff applies to sore nipples a mixture composed of half a drachm each of bals. Peru and tr. arnica; half an ounce each of almond oil and lime water, and gets better results than from any other application.

Mucous Patches.

A solution of chromic acid is perhaps the best application to mucous patches, especially to those in the mouth and the pharynx. Use two grains to the ounce of water.

Chapped Hands.

Dr. M. A. Wilson gives the following prescription for chapped hands:

R. Acid carbol., 15 grains.
Yolk of egg, 1
Glycerine, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A small portion to be gently smeared over the affected surface several times daily.

The wearing of a pair of cotton or old kid gloves will much assist recovery. The hands to be kept as much as possible out of water. This mixture does not "spoil" by keeping.—*Medical Record*.

Sore Nipples.

Wash with tincture of benzoin. The benzoin forms a varnish over the cracked surface, and this protects them during the act of nursing, and does not interfere with lactation. Under this treatment, they will generally heal in from four to ten days.

In sore mouth of lactation, or pregnancy, if due to acidity, which is generally the case, aromatic sulphuric acid *after* meals is *the* remedy.

Sore Nipples.

The nipple should be cleaned with a little warm water, to which has been added a small amount of borax, before applying:

R. Balsam Peru, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Tinct. arnicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Oil amygdalæ dulc.,

Aquæ calcis, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Shake well and apply to nipples with camel's hair brush.

SORE THROAT.**Sore Throat---Hoarseness.**

For common sore throat dissolve alum in cold tea; use as a gargle; wear camphorated flannel around the neck.

For hoarseness, from cold or public speaking, take of common horseradish (as prepared in vinegar for table use), one part; loaf sugar, nine parts. Rub well together; keep a little in the mouth, swallowing slowly until relieved.

Sore Throat.

Dr. A. Livezey says: In the first stage of tonsillitis, quinzy or sore throat, I have repeatedly used the following "astonishing gargle" with prompt success:

R. Tr. guaiac. am., 3 drachms.

Liq. potassæ, 3 drachms.

Tr. opii U. S. P., 2 drachms.

Aqua cinnam., quantity sufficient to make 8 drachms.

Minister's Sore Throat.

R. Acidi carbolici, 12 drops.
 Tinct. iodi. comp., 75 drops.
 Glycerini, 2 ounces.
 Aqua, 3½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Use as a gargle, properly diluted.

SMALL-POX.

To cure the small-pox when learned physicians say the patient must die.

R. Sulphate of zinc, 1 grain.
 Fox glove (*digitalis*), 1 grain.
 Sugar, ½ teaspoonful.

Mix well with two tablespoonfuls of water; when thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take teaspoonful every hour. The disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age.

Ointment for Small-Pox.

The following ointment is said to act as an anæsthetic and antiseptic, and to prevent pitting:

R. Pulv. iodoform, ½ drachm.
 Pulv. camphoræ, 1 drachm.
 Vaselini, 1 drachm.

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Apply by gentle inunction.

The best treatment of small-pox is, vaccinate your patient every day with genuine Beaugency bovine virus, during the stage of invasion and eruption; and once or twice during the stage of suppuration, if it requires it to abate fever. During the invasion, use cold drinks, and remedies to relieve vomiting, if required.

Small-Pox.

R. Tinct. gelsem., 1½ drachms.
 Tinct. aconit. rad., 32 drops.
 Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

For a fever, with a feeble and quick pulse, give:

R. Tinct. aconit. rad., 32 drops.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour.

For a fever, with a full, open and bounding pulse, give:

R. Tinct. verat. vir., 15 drops.

Tinct. aconit. rad., 32 drops.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

For the throat and mouth:

R. Potass. chlor., 2 drachms.

Aqua, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Wash the mouth four or five times a day.

When the vesicles begin to suppurate give quinine sulph. and tinct. iron three times a day in tonic doses, and continue until convalescence is established.

During the course of the disease let your patient drink freely of lemonade. Let the diet be light and nourishing. There will be little, if any, pitting.

SCROFULA.

Asclepias in Scrofula.

There are, I think, very few cases of scrofula that will not be greatly benefited by a persevering use of asclepias; and when combined with phytolacca decandra, I know of no prescription comparable to it in this disease, aided by malt or cod-liver oil when indicated. Especially is this true with the disease as it appears in the negro, on whom it seems to act with peculiar efficacy. My favorite formula is the following:

R. Strong decoction asclepias syriaca, 12 ounces.

Decoction phytolacca decandra, 4 ounces.

Pure whisky, 6 ounces.

White sugar, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—From one-half teaspoonful to two teaspoonfuls thrice daily, according to age and effect produced.

—*Dr. Thomas.*

The Four C's—An Alternative.

- R. Arsenici chloridi, 1 grain.
 Ammonii chloridi, 2 drachms.
 Tinct. ferri chloridi, 4 fluid drachms.
 Hydrarg. bichloridi, 1 ½ grains.
 Aqua destillatæ, ad., 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—1 fluid drachm in water, three to six times a day.

A very useful formula in the treatment of the anæmia and glandular enlargement of pale, flabby and scrofulous children is the syrup of the iodide of iron combined with cascara cordial, as follows:

- R. Syrup ferri iod,
 Cascara cordial, each 2 ounces.

Dose.—20 drops in water T. I. D., increased as required.

Rachitis, Rickets, Scrofula, Struma.

- R. Syrupi ferri iodidi, 1 to 2 fluid drachms.
 Syrupi simplicis, add quantity sufficient to make 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful three times a day. —*Niemeyer.*

- R. Hydrarg. iod. rwb., 4 grains.
 Potassa iodide, 1 ½ ounces.
 Tr. iodine, 2 drachms.
 Aqua, 7 ½ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day.

Phytolacca.

Indicated in all cases where the lymphatic glands are involved and where there is a tendency to formation of pus; for instance, pustular eruptions, suppurating ulcers, etc.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

A mixture containing tincture of perchloride of iron and tincture of nux vomica should be given twice or three times a day; also a pill containing a fourth or a third of a grain of extract of belladonna with three grains of camphor should be given at first every night, immediately before going to bed. If these lines of

treatment be adhered to, the patient, whether suffering from real spermatorrhœa or simply from frequently returning nocturnal emissions, will steadily improve, and the emissions will occur less and less frequently till, in the course of a few weeks, or possibly months—for a malady of long standing (as this usually is) is never cured immediately—they will cease altogether, or only occur at such intervals as may be deemed normal, and in which there is no harm whatever.

Spermatorrhœa.

- R. Quininæ sulphatis, 6 grains.
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, 1 fluid drachm.
 Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, 3 fluid drachms.
 Aqua cinnamomi, 5½ fluid ounces.
 Mix. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls twice daily. —*Milton.*

- R. Pulveris opii, 5 grains.
 Camphoræ, 4 scruples.
 Pulveris acaciæ,
 Syrupi simplicis, add quantity sufficient.

Make mass and divide into 40 pills. Sig.—Take two pills three times a day. —*Waring.*

SCIATICA.

Dr. Metcalf thinks the following prescription one of undoubted value in sciatica :

- R. Tinc. aconit. rad., }
 Tinc. colchic. sem., } each 3 drachms.
 Tinc. belladonnæ, }
 Mix. Sig.—Dose, six drops every six hours.

Sciatica.

- R. Extracti belladonnæ, ⅙ grain.
 Extracti stramonii, ⅓ grain.
 Extracti cannabis indicæ, ¼ grain.
 Extracti aconiti, ⅓ grain.
 Extracti opii, ½ grain.
 Extracti hyoscyami, ⅔ grain.
 Extracti conii, 1 grain.
 Extracti glycyrrhizæ, quantity sufficient.

Mix, and make into pills. Sig.—Take three, four, and even five pills in a day, *pro re nata.* —*Brown-Sequard.*

Sciatica.

Enveloping the limb for one night in flowers of sulphur will cure sciatica. The urine next morning smells strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sciatica.

The actual cautery lightly and liberally applied along the course of the nerve and repeated every two weeks for four treatments will cure the most inveterate case of sciatica.

SPLEEN ENLARGEMENT.**Enlarged and Indurated Spleen.**

- R. Sulph. cinchon., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Sulph. iron pul., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
 Sulphuric acid arom., 2 drachms.
 Sulph. magnesia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
 Nitric acid, 30 drops.
 Aquæ dist., 10 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful three times daily, before meals.

Dissolve the cinchonidia in the acids, add a little of the water, then the iron; mix all, after well dissolved.

Enlarged Spleen.

- R. Ext. chionanth. vir. fl., 2 ounces.
 Ext. xanthroxyl. fl., 1 ounce.
 Ext. apocyn. and. fl., 1 ounce.
 Alcohol dil., 12 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Dose, according to age of patient.

Spleen Mixture.

- R. Quinine sulph., 1 drachm.
 Ferri. sulph., 1 drachm.
 Acid nitr., 1 drachm.
 Potass. nitras, 3 ounces.
 Aqua, 10 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful three times a day for adults.

Enlarged Spleen.

Ten grains of bromide potass., twice a day, will be likely to effect a cure in a short time.

Malarial Enlargement of the Spleen.

R. Pul. ferri. carbonatis, 1 drachm.

Acidi arseniosi, 1 grain.

Quiniae sulph., 2 scruples.

Mix, make 40 pills. Sig.—Two pills three times a day.

—*Bartholow.*

TEETH—EXTRACTING PAINLESSLY.

Extraction of Teeth.

Waiting for the swelling to go down in abscessed teeth before extracting is an old advice, and as foolish and unnecessary as old The tooth will come easier while the activity of the abscess makes it loose, and much pain is avoided, and no ill consequences can result.

To Extract Teeth Painlessly.

Use ether in the form of spray in the neighborhood of the external auditory meatus. This acts upon the branches of the trigeminal in the face, thus producing anæsthesia sufficient to extract teeth without pain. This method is easy and free from danger.

Local Dental Anæsthetic.

Tincture of cannabis indica, diluted with three to five times the same quantity of water and applied on cotton to the cavities of the teeth and gums, will prove an effective local anæsthetic, allowing a painless extraction of the teeth. In cold weather use warm water for the dilution.

Dentifrice.

Tincture of iodine will remove tartar from the teeth and cause soft, diseased gums to become healthy.

Local Anæsthetic in Dentistry.

R. Pulv. camphor, 6 drachms.

Æther sulphur, 1 drachm.

Apply this to the gums surrounding the tooth to be removed until the gum turns white, when the tooth can be extracted with scarcely any pain.—*Medical Times and Gazette from Dental Cosmos.*

TOOTHACHE.

- R. Arsenious acid, 15 grains.
Muriate of cocaine, 15 grains.
Crystallized menthol, 3½ grains.
Glycerin, 2 drachms.

Mix. A pledget of cotton moistened with this, and placed in the cavity of the tooth, will quickly check the pain.

Toothache Cure.

Known as "carbolic colloid," and is a favorite prescription:

- R. Carbolic acid (No. 1), 1 drachm.
Collodion, 1 drachm.

Dissolve the acid by heat, and mix it with the collodion by a brisk shake. May be colored with saffron.

Directions.—A small piece on the point of a pin to be placed in the tooth, and covered with a bit of dry cotton wool.

One grain of powdered digitalis taken internally frequently affords prompt relief in toothache and neuralgia. The tincture or other preparations do not appear to answer the purpose nearly so well.

Dental Sedative.

- R. Hyd. cocaine, 20 drops.
Oil cloves, 1 drachm.
Chloroform, 1 drachm.
Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Dry the gums and apply a few drops on absorbent cotton to gums nearest the aching tooth; squeeze the gums between thumb and finger for a few seconds and they will be completely paralyzed. Extract the tooth immediately.

Toothache.

A bit of soda dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth will afford relief.

Toothache.

Dr. Sporer recommends that three to four lumps hydrate chloral should be inserted into the painful and hollow tooth, the chloral being allowed to dissolve. He has treated thirty-eight cases successfully in this way, and has also obtained good results in several cases of hemicrania resulting from carious teeth.

TETTER.

An excellent remedy for chapped hands, tetter and scald-head:

R. Glycerole of tar (good pine tar), 1 part.

Glycerine, 3 parts.

Mix. Warm and shake well before using. Some use one-third tar.

The following ointment has proved very successful in my hands.

R. Chrysophanic acid, 1 drachm.

Simple cerate, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Make an ointment and apply to the parts affected morning and night.

Treatment for obstinate tetter:

R. Alum, 210 grains.

Borax, 200 grains.

Sugar lead, 40 grains.

Blue vitriol, 20 grains.

Rain water, 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—Shake before using; wash the parts affected two or three times a day.

R. Acid salicyl., 1 drachm.

Adipis, 1 ounce

Mix and make ointment. Sig.—Apply to hands night and morning, until fissures heal and desquamation ceases.

Then use the following for at least three weeks, at bedtime, wrapping the hand up well in order to protect the bedding:

R. Hyd. oxidum flav., 30 grains.

Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Apply at bedtime.

CLIMATE AND CONSUMPTION.

A writer in *The Medical Journal* makes some definite assertions concerning the influence of climate on pulmonary diseases. No zone, he declares, enjoys entire immunity from pulmonary consumption; moreover, the popular belief that phthisis is common in cold climates is fallacious, and the idea, now so prevalent, that phthisis is rare in warm climates is as untrue as it is dangerous; the disease causes a large portion of deaths on the sea-

shore, the mortality diminishing with elevation, up to a certain point; altitude is inimical to the development of consumption, owing chiefly to the greater purity of the atmosphere in elevated situations, its freedom from organic matter and its richness in ozone; moisture arising from a clay soil, or due to evaporation, is one of the most influential factors in its production; dampness of atmosphere predisposes to the development of the disease, but dryness is of decided value.

Laryngeal Phthisis.

The mode of administering remedies for the relief of pulmonary ailments by inhalation is familiar to all, and has been practiced from very ancient times, and numerous substances have been used with more or less benefit in this manner.

Of the many inhalent remedies we have used for the relief of laryngeal phthisis the following is very efficient, and one of the best:

R. Pure wood creosote, 2 drops.

Oil sassafras, 1 drachm.

Lactic acid, 2 drachms.

Listerine, 2 ounces.

Alcohol, quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in two ounces of warm water.

Use as a spray for the throat, inhaling deeply as possible five to ten minutes at a time, every one to three hours, during the day, and when awake at night.

This is a powerful deodorizing remedy. In gangrene of the lung we have seen astonishingly good results obtained by its faithful use.

Pertussis and Tuberculosis.

Fumigations of powdered resorcin are to be used, made by heating the drug in a small metallic vessel provided with an alcohol lamp. Fifteen grains of resorcin usually suffice for each fumigation. In pertussis fumigation should be made every two hours, day and night, and this continued for twenty days. In tuberculosis the fumigations should be increased to such a degree that the patient actually lives in an antiseptic atmosphere. This method has met with great success. In practice, however, we must content ourselves with four or five fumigations during the

day, though during the night they can be made almost continuously. The patient should also take internally two or three tablespoonfuls daily of a solution of two and a half drachms of resorcin in sixteen ounces of syrup of turpentine.

Dr. Jurist, for a man with tubercular laryngitis, gave:

R. Creosoti, 30 grains.

Iodol., 30 grains,

Bismuth. subnitrat., 9 grains.

Mix.—Make 15 capsules. Sig.—One three times a day.

Turpentine in Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

I have been using pure oil of turpentine in affections of the throat and lungs for some time, and find better and more satisfactory results than from any other remedy ever tried. I use the ordinary hand atomizer, and throw a spray of the liquid into the throat every few minutes, or at longer intervals, according to the gravity of the case. The bulb of the instrument should be compressed as the act of inspiration commences, so as to insure application of the remedy to the whole, which can be done in case of children very successfully. It is surprising how a diphtheritic membrane will melt away under an almost constant spray of pure oil of turpentine. I now use the turpentine spray whenever a child complains of sore throat of any kind.

In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, bronchitis, and the latter stages of pneumonia, I have found the turpentine inhalation very beneficial. I use an atomizer or paper funnel, from which the turpentine may be inhaled at will. I hang around the bed and in the room flannel cloths saturated with oil of turpentine, in all cases of catarrhal bronchitis—in fact, in all affections of the air passages, and my patients invariably express themselves as being very much relieved.—*Arthur E. Spohn, M. D.*

Tuberculosis.

The action of resorcin only became evident in the subacute forms of the disease. Usually after fifteen days the general condition improved, the sweats lessened, and the fever diminished. The local condition showed a diminution of the râles, an increase of the vital capacity, and the progress of cicatrization of the ul-

cerated surface. By continuing the treatment after these results had been obtained, the author was able to maintain his patients in a satisfactory state; some for two years, others for five or six years. In the treatment of acute phthisis, or in advanced cases, resorcin only produced temporary benefit.

Night-Sweats of Phthisis.

Dr. Kohnhorn recommends the following powder in the night-sweats of phthisis:

R. Salicylic acid, 3 gram.
Powdered starch, 10 grams.
Powdered talc, 87 grams.

Mix. Sig.—To be powdered over the body every night.

To Relieve Cough and Night-Sweats in Phthisis.

R. Acidi gallici, 8 grains.
Morphiæ hydrochlorat., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Confect. rosæ gallicæ, sufficient to make 2 pills.

Sig.—To be taken every night at bedtime.

Tuberculosis.

Said to relieve the cough and tend to fatten the patient:

R. Syrup iodide lime, 3 ounces.
Ext. malt fl., 3 ounces.
Ext. of hops, 2 ounces.

Mix.—Teaspoonful three to four times a day.

Expectorant.

Terpin hydrate is a new expectorant, said to be very active in its specific effects. It is derived from the oil of turpentine.

Beef, cod liver oil and pepsin three times a day with the following:

R. Calisaya bark, 1 ounce.
Black snake-root, 2 ounces.
Rock candy, 8 ounces.
Whisky, 1 pint.

Mix. Sig.—Wineglassful every morning before breakfast.

Patient will soon get rid of the troublesome cough and find that he will improve under this treatment.

“Where sulphur abounds are regions of immunity from consumption.” Is this true? Do facts prove it? If so, the anti-septic treatment is surely the treatment for phthisis.

Constitutional Treatment.

R. Fowler's solution, 6 drachms.

Creosote, 1 drachm.

Syr. wild cherry, 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One-fourth to one teaspoonful three times per day, according to age. Generally give a patient sixteen years old, or over, one teaspoonful.

Laryngeal Tuberculosis.

Dr. Tauber, speaking of the third stage, says the principal complaint of the patients is the painful swallowing of liquids and solids. He studied and tried to correct this painful deglutition for several years, and can confidently recommend the following simple and efficient remedy. The application can be thoroughly made to the ulcerated parts once or twice a day:

R. Carbolic acid, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Tincture iodine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Glycerine, 2 drachms.

Mix. When this mixture is applied, the patient experiences a burning sensation for a short time, but in a few seconds he is enabled to swallow liquids and solids with ease.

Creosote in Phthisis.

Dr. Reuss, of Paris, has employed creosote in the treatment of phthisis with apparent benefit. He prescribes it in lozenges (dragées), the formula for each being:

R. Pure balsam of tolu, 3 grains.

Pure beech creosote, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.

Excipient, quantity sufficient.

Sig.—Two of these for a dose; given at first night and morning, and gradually increased, sometimes up to ten lozenges a day.

The Value of Buttermilk.

Buttermilk is useful in all cases where a milk-cure is indicated, and is particularly to be recommended in consumption. Sour milk has shown itself valuable in scrofulosis, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, in convalescence, in diseases of the organs of respiration and deglutition, chronic catarrh of the air passages, nervous disturbances following excessive or exclusive meat diet, dropsy, albuminuria, and Bright's disease. It is also useful in diabetes mellitus.

Guaiacol.

This substance is the active principle of creosote, and is used by Sahli in tuberculosis, as follows:

R. Guaiacoli, 25 to 30 grains.
Aque, 45 drachms.
Spirit. vini., 5 drachms.

Mix. To be put in darkened bottles.

Inhalation in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

R. Creosoti,
Sp. chloroformi,
Alcoholis, each equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—Five to twenty drops to be used on the inhaler every three hours.

Remedy for Tonsillitis.

Dr. John Aulde reports six cases of acute tonsillitis in which he successfully used a preparation of guaiac, recommended by Prof. J. M. Da Costa, which is as follows: tinct guaiac, two fluid ounces ; this is to be poured into the yolk of two eggs, previously beaten together. The mixture is simply shaken up and makes a fine emulsion. Of this mixture the dose is a teaspoonful every two hours. Proper attention should be paid to the bowels, and a mild saline cathartic given if required.

Tonsillitis.

R. Tinct. iodii, 2 drachms.
Acid carbolic, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix. Sig.—Apply with camel's hair brush, night and morning.

Tonsillitis.

Wolfenden says: The use of bicarbonate of soda in tonsillitis, being so simple a remedy, I was induced to try its efficacy at my clinic at the throat hospital, and I met with such good results that I have abandoned all other methods of local treatment. I order patients suffering from tonsillitis to rub the pure powder of bicarbonate of soda very frequently over the tonsils. I have found that this plan produces immediate relief to the patient.

URÆMIC POISON.

R. Acidi benzoici, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Syr. tolutani, 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Tablespoonful every three hours in water.

—*Da Costa.*

The patient's bowels were freely opened by enema, and the following formula directed:

R. Fl. ext. gelsimini, 10 drops.

Fl. ext. hyosciami, 2 drachms.

Lithiated hydrangea (Lambert's), quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every four hours in water. Flaxseed tea was given to assuage thirst, and an absolute milk diet was rigidly enforced. Hot hip baths were given two or three times daily.

Uræmia.

R. Tincturæ hyoscyami, 3 fluid drachms.

Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Liquoris ammonii acetatis, 1 fluid ounce.

Aqua camphoræ, add quantity sufficient to make 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful every three hours. (Inhalation of chloroform during convulsions, or chloral hydrate by the mouth or hypodermically. In sudden attacks in plethoric persons, as sometimes in pregnancy, free venesection.

—*Charteris.*

Uric Acid Diathesis.

R. Sodii bicarbonatis, 1 drachm.

Tincturæ calumbæ, 1 fluid ounce.

Infusi quassia, 3 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Take a tablespoonful four times a day.

—*Hazard.*

ULCERS.

R. Balsami copaiba, 2 drachms.

Mucilaginis acaciæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Mix and add:

Aqua calcis, 6 fluid ounces.

Make injection. (*In ulceration of the urethra, rectum or vagina.*) —*Abernethy.*

R. Creasoti, 4 minims.
Aqua destillatæ, 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—In tablespoonful doses. (*In chronic gastric ulcer.*) —Niemeyer.

VENEREAL WARTS.

Equal parts of burnt alum and tannin sprinkled in powder upon venereal warts will desiccate them, and they can be rubbed off in a few days.

Venereal Warts.

Cured by applying an ointment containing ten per cent. of the oleate of mercury.

Warts.

The following is quoted from the *Gaz. Med. Lomb.*, and is claimed to be very effectual:

R. Acid salicylic, 15 grains.
Alcohol, 16 minims.
Ether, 40 minims.
Collodion, 1 ½ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—Apply daily to the warts.

Venereal Warts.

Goodman finds that painting venereal warts with collodion will often cause them to dry up and disappear.

For Warts on the Hands.

R. Ext. cannabis indica, 10 grains.
Salicylic acid, 30 grains.
Collodion, 1 drachm.

Mix. Sig.—To be applied daily for several days.

Gonorrhœal Warts.

Nussbaum washes these twice daily with salt water, and then sprinkles them with calomel. The reaction of the residual sodium chloride and calomel produces mercuric chloride. This treatment, he claims, cures the warts rapidly, without causing pain or detention from business.

An Effectual Treatment for Warts.

It is now fairly established, says a writer in the *Medical Press*, that the common wart which is so unsightly and often so prolific on the hands and face, can be easily removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally. M. Colrat, of Lyons, has drawn attention to this extraordinary fact. Several children treated with three-grain doses of Epsom salts, morning and evening, were promptly cured. M. Aubert cites the case of a woman whose face was disfigured by these excrescences, and who was cured in a month by a drachm and a half of magnesia taken daily.

Application for Warts.

R. Acidi salicylici, 1 part.
Alcoholis (90 per cent.), 1 part.
Etheris sulph., 2 ½ parts.
Collodii, 5 parts.

Mix. Sig.—Paint the warts daily with the solution.

For Preputial Warts.

Preputial warts yield rapidly to a dusting powder of pure carbonate of zinc, mixed with half its weight of powdered salicylic acid.

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

Use the following prescription. It will arrest almost every case of vomiting due to pregnancy:

R. Cocaine mur., 5 grains.
Apomorphiæ, ¼ grain.
Aqua calcis, 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Ingluvin, 2 drachms.
Oxilate of cerium, 2 drachms.
Zinci oxide, 3 grains.
Pul. pepsini, 12 grains.

Mix; make 12 powders. Sig.—One three times a day.

Fowler's Solution in Warts.

The author, Dr. Pullin, has cured three cases of warts by the external application of from one to six drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic daily. In about two weeks the warts dried up and fell off.

For Vomiting of Pregnancy.

R. Acidi carbolici, 2 drops.
Bismuthi subnitratiss, 1 drachm.
Aqua menth. pip., 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful as often as necessary to check vomiting.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Dujardin-Beaumetz gives the following for the uncontrollable vomiting of pregnancy.

R. Cocaine hydrochlor., 8 grains.
Aq. destil., 10 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One ounce every hour.

R. Acid carbol., 6 drops.
Aq. font., 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful in water every two hours until relieved.

Vomiting During Pregnancy.

R. Cerri oxalat., 1 grain.
Ipecacuanhæ, 1 grain.
Creosoti, 2 drops.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken every hour.

R. Sulph. morphia, 2 grains.
Creosoti, 10 drops.
Acetic acid, 20 drops.
Aqua, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every hour until the vomiting becomes less.

R. Tinct. ferri chlor.,
Sulphuric acid, diluted, each 2 fluid drachms.
Aqua, 4 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Anti-Nauseant.

R. Creosoti, 20 drops.
Acet acid, 40 drops.
Morph. sulph., 2 grains
Water, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful in a little water.

Buttermilk in Sick Stomach.

Four cases of persistent vomiting occurring in succession, intolerant of any other treatment, gave way kindly to the use of buttermilk. It is suggested that in "summer complaints" of children buttermilk might be found eminently appropriate.

Resorcin in Vomiting.

Audeer highly praises pure resorcin in all forms of obstinate vomiting, in hepatic, renal and menstrual colic, vomiting of pregnancy, sea-sickness, etc., in doses of 3 to 5 grains, in solution or powder.

VOMITING IN CHOLERA-MORBUS.

Vomiting in cholera-morbus is claimed to be arrested every time by tablespoonful doses of strong coffee (without cream or sugar) every ten minutes, and teaspoonful doses will also arrest the vomiting of cholera infantum.

For the vomiting of cholera-morbus, this prescription is unequaled. One or two doses generally suffice :

R. Chloroform,
Hoffman's anodyne, equal parts.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every half hour till relieved.

Cholera Mixture.

R. Acid tannici., 1 drachm.
Æth. chlor. (1 in 10), 2 drachms.
Ac. sulph. dil., 1 ½ drachms.
Tinct. zingib., 3 drachms.
Aq. menth. pip. ad., 8 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours.

Obstinate Vomiting.

Drop doses of tincture of iodine every two or three hours is almost a specific in all forms of vomiting.

Vomiting of Cholera Infantum.

- R. Bismuth. subnitrate, 5 grains.
 Mucilag. acaciæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Acid carbolic, 1-12 grain.
 Tinct. opii. deodorat., 1 drop.
 Mistur. cretæ, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—This dose to be taken every two hours by a child one to two years of age.

Cholera-Morbus in Malaral Fever.

- R. Camphor gum,
 Opium, each 1 grain.
 Calomel, 3 grains.
 Sugar of milk, 15 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Rub up into a very fine impalpable powder. This should be dropped into a teaspoonful of water, and taken far back into the mouth, followed by a single small swallow of water. Repeat in an hour if relief does not follow.

—*Prof. A. B. Palmer, Ann Arbor.*

VAGINITIS.**Soreness of the Vagina.**

- R. Potass. permanganatis, 20 grains.
 Potass. chloratis, 4 drachms.
 Aquæ, 2 pints.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful to be added to a quart of warm water, and used as a vaginal injection night and morning.

For Chronic Vaginitis.

A powder consisting of three parts of salicylic acid, five parts of wheat flour, and one part of powdered gum acacia is recommended as a valuable insufflating application in chronic vaginitis.

Vaginitis.

- R. Liquoris plumbi. subacetatis, 1 fluid drachm.
 Tincturæ hyoscyami, 2 fluid drachms.
 Aquæ camphoræ, 8 fluid ounces.

Mix and make lotion. Sig.—Apply constantly, tepid, with saturated cloths. (*In vulvitis of adults and children.*)

—*Waring.*

WORMS.

Treatment for Tape Worm.

Oil of male fern may be conveniently administered in the following combination :

- R. Ethereal oil of male fern, 45 minims.
 Tinct. vanillæ, 45 minims.
 Syrup rubi, 6¼ drachms.
 Gum acac. pulv., 30 grains.
 Aquæ destill., 6¼ drachms.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken at one dose in an equal quantity of milk. Castor oil should be taken two hours afterward.

Tape Worm.

- R. Ol. tiglii, 1 drop.
 Chloroformi, 1 drachm.
 Glycerini, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken in the morning fasting.

Oil of Pumpkin Seed.

Two capsules containing eight drops each should be taken every ten minutes, until twenty are taken. The following is a good combination :

- R. Oil pumpkin seed, _____
 Oil male fern, each two drachms.

Mix and make 16 capsules. (Drop the oil into ordinary capsules, and do not make mass.) Sig.—Two every ten minutes.

Tape Worm.

- R. Chloroform, 1 drachm.
 Croton oil, 1 minim.
 Glycerin, 10 drachms.

Sig.—Divide in 3 doses, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.

WORM REMEDY OR FEVER.

Worm Remedy.

Try the following :

- R. Santonine, 10 grains.
 Sacch. alba, 110 grains.

Mix. Put into a mortar and pulverize fine, the finer the better. Sig.—Give your patient from three to five grains night and morning on empty stomach, for three or four days.

Worm Fever.

- R. Hyd. chlor. mitis, 8 grains.
 Soda bicarb, 8 grains.
 Santonine, 8 grains.
 Rhei, 8 grains.

Mix. Sig.—Divide in four powders and give one every three hours, followed in six hours with full dose of castor oil and turpentine.

Vermifuges.

- R. Calomel, 4 grains.
 Santonin, 3 grains.

Make three powders. Give one morning, noon and bedtime in a little syrup. Next morning early give a dessertspoonful of castor oil and ten drops oil of turpentine to a child two years old.

Another :

- R. Santonin, 3 grains.
 Fluid ext. pinkroot, 2 drachms.
 Syrup, 2 drachms.

Mix. Give a $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful three times a day until all is taken, and work off with castor oil. For a child three to five years old.

Tape Worm.

A whole cocoanut grated fine, mixed with its milk, and taken on an empty stomach on rising, is, according to Prof. Pariso, fully as reliable a teniafuge, if not more so, than male fern, kousso, pomegranate, etc., while it is far more agreeable to the palate. It has been used in India for many generations. No after treatment is necessary as the single dose is all sufficient.

Worms.

- R. Olei. chenopodii, 60 drops to 1 fluid drachm.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, 2 fluid drachms.
 Syrupi simplicis, 1 fluid ounce.
 Aquæ cinnamomi, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A dessertspoonful three times a day for three days, and repeat after three days. (*Lumbrici*, child of two years.
 —*Meigs and Pepper.*

Seatworms will generally be removed by giving three to six or 10 drops of turpentine on a little sugar, thrice daily for two or three days; then follow with a full dose of castor oil and an enema of salt water just before it operates.

Ascarides.

R. Epsom salts, 2 ounces.

Common salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Give two tablespoonfuls in half a glass of water, with five drops of carbolic acid, night and morning.

The salt and carbolic acid will destroy the worms, and the brisk action of the salts will carry them out.

—D. M. Barkley, M. D., Caseyville, Ky.

WOUNDS.

R. Phenol. sodique., 6 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—In all wounds and surgical operations.

—J. E. Garretson

R. Callodii, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Properly applied useful in clean, incised wounds, bleeding from leachbites, cupping, and *lacerated perineum*.

—Comstock.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

In making a *post mortem* examination much time and labor will be saved if the physician proceeds systematically and notes everything in writing. In the following the reader will find a few hints which may be useful to him in making *post mortem* examinations, while he is referred for a more detailed description to such works, as Virchow's Manual of Post Mortem Examinations, Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery, Dunglison's Reference Book and others.

The instruments *necessary* are a dissecting case, to which is added a bone saw, a hammer and chisel, and some strong surgical needles with stout linen thread well waxed for sewing up the incisions made in the skin. The physician should also provide

himself with some strips of parchment paper for labelling specimens for microscopical examination, waxed paper for wrapping them up, and in cases of suspected poisoning with *clean* jars for the contents of the stomach and intestines to be examined chemically. If the examination is to be conducted in a private house, the family should provide several basins, hot and cold water, soap and towels, as well as some protective covering for the floor to prevent soiling the carpet. The physician should be as careful as possible to avoid disfigurement of the body, soiling of the carpet or furniture of the room, and loud talking which might be heard by the relatives of the deceased and hurt their feelings.

In medico-legal cases it is of the utmost importance that a careful record be kept of everything in connection with the *post mortem* examination, and this is also very desirable in ordinary cases which are conducted for the purpose of determining the pathology of the disease, and therefore the operator should have paper and pen and ink to make the necessary notes.

The following four cardinal points should be borne in mind, whereby the inquiry is systematized and much time and labor is saved.

In medico-legal cases note:

1. Was the individual viable and did he live?
2. If he has lived, how long has he been dead?
3. The cause of death.
4. The pathology of the disease from which he died.

The latter point enters into the question only in ordinary non-medico legal cases. Nothing should be guessed at but every fact stated correctly without inferences of any kind. State the date and the hour of the day when the examination was begun, and in ordinary cases how long after death.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCES.

Note the position of the body, the condition of the clothes, wounds or bruises, or other external signs of violence, giving exact measurement of wounds, and compare the same with any instrument which may have been found near the body. In case the body is not known, examine the hair, the teeth and other peculiarities, such as moles, scars or other distinctive features for identification of the body afterwards. In ordinary cases only the *rigor mortis* need be noted.

After the hands and arms have been bared and carefully anointed with carbolized oil or cosmoline to prevent poisoning, make an incision into the skin from the upper edge of the sternum to the pubic bone, making a curve around the umbilicus. Then cut down carefully through the superficial and deep fascia of the abdominal walls an inch or so above the pubis, and lifting the abdominal integument with the left hand, introduce the knife with its back downwards into the cut and slit the abdomen open up to the diaphragm, cutting through the muscles and peritoneum, thus exposing the abdominal viscera. Note the position of the diaphragm, the relative position of the abdominal viscera, the quantity and character of the fluid contained in the cavity, without, however, as yet disturbing anything by manipulation. Next open the thorax by dissecting the skin and pectoral muscles from the sternum and costal cartilages and then by cutting through the sterno-clavicular articulation on either side, and through the costal cartilages as close to the ribs as possible. Lift the lower end of the sternum and detach the diaphragm and pleura from its under surface, when it can be lifted up and the thoracic viscera are exposed. Note amount and character of fluid in pleural cavities, the color and size of the lungs and heart, and their relative position. Examine and note the condition of the different organs in the following order:

1. The pericardium and pericardial fluid.
2. Ventricles of heart, valves, auricles, large vessels.
3. Lungs, bronchi and trachea, mediastinal and other glands.
4. Larynx.
5. Œsophagus.
6. Internal surface of ribs and spinal column after the thoracic viscera have been removed.

In the same way examine the abdominal organs and note their condition in the following order:

1. Stomach.—In suspected poisoning remove the organ with its contents, empty the latter into a clean jar, seal it and label it, adding date and hour, then open the stomach along its convexity and examine its mucous membrane, removing for microscopical examination small pieces, say one inch square from different portions of the organ.

2. Intestines with omentum, mesentery and glands.
3. Liver and gall bladder with duct.
4. Pancreas.
5. Spleen.
6. Kidneys with suprarenal capsules and ureters.
7. Abdominal vessels and ganglia.
8. Bladder.
9. Uterus and its appendages.

In cases of sudden death in the female in which large effusion of blood is found in the abdominal cavity, search for rupture of sack of extra-uterine pregnancy, and carefully search the blood clots for product of conception. In cases where it is deemed necessary to examine the nerve centres, the brain and spinal cord, the operator should place the cadaver upon the chest and abdomen, with the head projecting beyond the edge of the table, then part the hair across the vortex from ear to ear and make an incision on this line down to the bone. The scalp can then easily be drawn forward and reflected over the forehead and backwards over the occiput, thus baring the whole calvarium. An incision is then made around the skull through the occipito-frontalis and the temporal muscles, the line running from about an inch above the eyebrows to the level of the upper edge of the external ear, and from there to a point about one inch above the occipital protuberance, thus forming a sharp angle just behind the ear. This form of cut, when executed with the saw, will remove a sufficiently large piece of the skull for the examination of the brain, and which at the same time is held in place by the scalp alone without wiring when the examination is completed. In making the saw cut, care should be taken not to wound the *dura mater* and brain, but to depend upon the leverage of the chisel to completely sever the bone.

The brain being exposed, examine the inner surface of the skull cap for fractures, the surface of the *dura mater*, longitudinal sinus, *pia mater* and brain; then open *dura mater* and note amount of cerebro-spinal fluid. Next make incisions into the brain after having removed it from the cavity of the cranium with as much of the *medulla oblongata* as can be reached from before backward through the hemispheres, and note the condition of the brain substance and its vessels; also open the ventricles and make incisions into the cerebellum.

The last step in the examination is to open the spinal canal and examine its contents; to do this, make an incision through the skin along the whole length of the spinal column, retract the skin and then divide the muscles on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebræ and dissect them back laterally, thus exposing the lamina of the vertebræ. A saw cut is then carried throughout the whole length of the spinal column on either side of the spinous processes, and by the aid of the mallet and chisel the bony vault is removed and the spinal cord exposed. Examine the cord *in situ* and note the condition of the membranes, the amount and character of the cerebro-spinal fluid and the superficial vessels. Then remove the cord from its bed after having cut the nerve trunks on either side, and make transverse incisions at intervals of one or one and a half inches, so as to examine the substance of the cord. If it is to be preserved for microscopic examination, the cord and portions of the brain should be placed in dilute alcohol or in Mueller's fluid. All organs should be weighed and their weights recorded and compared with the normal weight as given by Quain and Sharpey in Heath's Manual of Surgery.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF THE VARIOUS ORGANS.

	MALE.		FEMALE.	
Brain.....	49½ oz.	avoir.	44 oz.	avoir.
Cerebrum.....	43 "	15 dr.	38 "	12 dr.
Cerebellum.....	5 "	4 dr.	4 "	12½ "
Pons and medulla oblongata.....	0 "	15¾ "	1 "	1¼ "
Spinal cord.....	1 "	5 "	1 "	4 "
Heart.....	11 "	0 "	9 "	0 "
Lungs, } right.....	24 "	0 "	17 "	0 "
} left.....	21 "	0 "	15 "	0 "
Thyroid gland.....	1 "	0 "	2 "	0 "
Liver.....	53 "	0 "	45 "	0 "
Pancreas.....	3 "	0 "	3 "	3 "
Spleen.....	6 "	0 "	5 "	0 "
Kidney.....	5½ "	0 "	5 "	0 "
Suprarenal capsules.....	0 "	1½ "	0 "	½ "
Prostate.....	0 "	9 "		
Testis.....	1 "	0 "		
Uterus (Virgin).....			7 to 12 "	
ovary.....			1 to 1½ "	

After the examination is completed, the body should be sewed up and brought into as near a natural shape as possible, all traces of blood should be washed from the skin and clean clothes should be put on it, before the family is admitted into the room.

ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The skeleton of a man weighs from 12 to 16 pounds, and the blood 27 or 28½ pounds.

A calcined human body leaves a residuum of only 8 ounces. All besides is restored to the gaseous elements.

The male skull averages 7 inches in diameter, and the female 6¾ inches.

☞ The human body consists of—

240 bones.

9 kinds of articulations or joinings.

100 cartilages and ligaments.

400 muscles and tendons.

☞ 100 nerves.

METRICAL WEIGHTS.

Milligram.....	0.001 of a gram.....	0.015 gr.
Centigram.....	0.01 “ “	0.154 “
Decigram.....	0.1 “ “	1.543 “
Gram.....	1 gram.....	15.432 “
Decagram.....	10 “	154.323 “
Hectogram.....	100 “	1543.234 “
Kilogram.....	1000 “	15434.348 “

TABLES OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

Apothecaries' Weights.		Metric Weights.	
Troy Grains.		Milligrams.	
1-500.....		0.12½ or 1-8	
1-400.....		0.16 or 1-6	
1-300.....		0.20 or 1-5	
1-250.....		0.25 or 1-4	
1-200.....		0.32 or 1-3	
1-100.....		0.65 or 2-	
1-64.....		1	
1-50.....		1.3	
1-40.....		1.6	
1-32.....		2	
1-25.....		2.5	
1-20.....		3	
1-16.....		4	
1-12.....		5	
1-8.....		8	

Centigrams.

1-6.....	1
1-4.....	1.50
1-3.....	2
1-2.....	3
2-3.....	4
3-4.....	5
1	6 1-2

Decigrams.

1 1-2	1
2	1 3-10
2 1-2.....	1 1-2
3	2
4	2 1-2
5	3
8	5
10	6 1-2

Grams.

15	1
30	2

Drachms.

1	4
2	8
4	16
6	24

Troy ounces.

1	30
2	60
3	90
4	125
6	185
8	250
10	310
12	375
16	500

Metric Weights.

Apothecaries' Weights.

Milligrams.

Grains.

1	1-64
2	1-32
3	1-20
4	1-16
5	1-12
6	1-10
8	1-8

Centigrams.

1	1-6
1 1-2.....	1-4
2	1-3
3	1-2
4	2-3
5	3-4
6 1-2.....	1

Decigrams.

1	.....	1 1-3
1 1-2	.....	2 1-2
2	.....	3
3	.....	5
6 1-2	.....	10

Grams.

1	.....	15
2	.....	30
3	.....	45

Drachms.

4	.....	1
5	.....	1 1-4
6	.....	1 1-2
8	.....	2
10	.....	2 1-2
16	.....	4
30	.....	8

CAUTIONARY FACTS.

1.—Drugs by the rectum or vagina should be given in *three* (3) times the dose by the mouth.

2.—Drugs by the hypodermic method should be given in *one-sixth* (1-6th) the dose by the mouth.

3.—Be cautious in giving *atropia* to flaxen-haired, light-complexioned, nervous women.

4.—Be cautious in the use of *morphia* subcutaneously after opiates or morphia have been given by the mouth or rectum.

5.—*Chloral hydrate* should be exhibited with great care.

6.—Remember that children are especially susceptible to the narcotic action of opium and its alkaloids.

DOSES OF DRUGS FOR ATOMIZATION, INHALATION, ETC.

Proportion to aqua, 1 ounce:

Acid tannic., 5 to 15 grains.

Acid sulphurous, dilut., 10 to 20 drops;

Acid carbolic, 10 to 20 drops.

Acid cresylic, 40 grains.

Acid salicylic, 15 to 30 grains.

Acid citric, 1 drachm.

Acetate of lead, 1 to 30 grains.

Alum, 5 to 25 grains.

Ammoniã murias, 5 to 10 grains.
Argenti nitrat., 1 to 10 grains.
Aqua calcis, undiluted.
Aqua menth. pip., undiluted.
Belladonnã tinctura, 15 to 30 drops.
Cannabis indica tinct., 3 to 15 drops.
Cupri sulph., 1 to 15 grains.
Hamamelis tinctura, 20 drops.
Hydrastis canad., fluid extr., 30 grains.
Hyoscyamus, fluid extr., 30 grains.
Ipecac, fluid extr., 20 drops.
Liquor sodii arseniatis, 5 to 10 drops.
Morphiã sulphas., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Morphiã acetas, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Opium deodorat. tinct., 20 to 30 drops.
Potassii chloras., 10 to 20 grains.
Potassii permanganat., 5 to 10 grains.
Pisic liquid infus., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Terebinth. oleum, 5 to 10 drops.
Zinci sulphas, 3 to 15 grains.

DOSES OF DRUGS FOR SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION.

Acid hydrocyanic., dilut.—Acid hydrocyan., dil., 6 drops ; aq. destil., 1 drachm. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

Aconit. rad., tinct.—Tr. aconit. rad., 6 drops ; aq. destil., 2 drachms. Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

Ammonia.—Aq. ammon., fort., 20 drops ; aqua destil., 2 drachms. Dose, 30 drops.

Apomorpha.—Apomorpha, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain ; aqua destil., 1 drachm. Dose, 6 to 10 drops.

Atropiã sulph.—Atropiã sulph., 2 grains ; aqua destil., 1 ounce. Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

Useful in poisoning by opium; 1-24th of a grain antidoting 1 grain morphia or 6 grains of opium.

Caffein.—Caffein, 10 grains ; aqua destil., 1 drachm. Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

Conia.—Coniã, 1 to 4 grains ; spiriti, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm ; aq. destil., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. Dose, 3 to 12 drops.

Digitalin.—Digitalin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain ; chloroformi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm ; aq. destil., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

Ergotin.—Ergotin. (aq. ext.), 40 grains ; aq. destil., 2 drachms. Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

Morphia (*Keyes'*).—Morphiæ sulph., 16 grains ; acid salicylic., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain ; aqua destil., 1 drachm. Dose, 3 to 10 drops.

Morphia.—Morphiæ acetat., 2 grains ; acid acetic., 1 drop ; aqua destil., 1 drachm ; mix and add liquor potassæ, 1 drop. Dose, 4 to 10 drops.

Morphia et atropia.—Morph. sulph., 16 grains ; atropiæ sulph., $\frac{1}{3}$ grain ; glycerin., 1 drachm ; acid carbol., 5 drops ; aqua destil., 8 drachms. Mix and filter. Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

Quiniæ sulphas.—Quiniæ di-sulph., 40 grains ; acid sulph. dilut., 100 drops ; aq. destil., 1 ounce ; acid carbol. liq., 5 drops. Solve. Put the quinine and water in a porcelain dish over a spirit lamp ; heat to boiling point, and add the sulphuric acid, stirring with a wooden spatula. Filter at once into a bottle and add the carbolic acid. This gives 6 grains to the drachm ; heat when the temperature is below 50 degrees Fahr.

Strychnia.—Strychniæ sulph., 1 grain ; aqua destil., 2 ounces. Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

Veratrum viride.—Ext. verat. virid. fl., 10 grains ; aq. destil., 1 ounce. Mix. Filter. Dose, 5 to 12 drops.

CHEMICAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

There are mainly three kinds of cases where, by improper associations, medicinal chemicals may become incompatible:

- 1.—When free acids are combined with hydrates or carbonates.
- 2.—When two or more soluble salts are associated which, by interchange of base or acid, give rise to the formation of new compounds with different properties and therapeutical action.
- 3.—When chemicals are brought in contact which may give rise to sudden and vehement or explosive chemical processes.

ON THE SECRETION OF BILE AS AFFECTED BY CHOLAGOGUES.

Dr. William Rutherford, Professor of the institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburg, has presented a report on this subject to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association, of which following is the summary of results obtained.

Podophyllin is a very powerful stimulant of the liver. During the increased secretion of bile, the percentage amount of the special bile solids is not diminished. If the dose be too large, the secretion of bile is not increased. It is a powerful intestinal irritant.

Euonymin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It is not nearly so powerful an irritant of the intestine as podophyllin.

Sanguinarin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not nearly so powerfully as podophyllin.

Irisin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestines, but not so powerfully as podophyllin.

Leptandrin is a hepatic stimulant of moderate power. It is a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Colocynth is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant. It renders the bile more watery, but increases the secretion of biliary matter.

Jalap is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant.

Menispermin does not stimulate the liver. It slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Baptisin is a hepatic, and also an intestinal stimulant of considerable power.

Phytolaccin is a hepatic stimulant of considerable power. It also slightly stimulates the intestinal gland.

Hydrastin is a moderately powerful hepatic stimulant, and a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Juglandin is a moderately powerful hepatic and a mild intestinal stimulant.

THERAPEUTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

Alteratives.

Antimony; arsenic; arsenic oxide; ferri iodidum; mercury; (leptandrin; podophyllin).

Anodynes.

Anconitine; atropine; belladonna; camphor; cannabis indica; coca; conium; glisemium; lupulin; hyoscyamus; morphine; opium; phenacetine-bayer; stramonium; sulfonal-bayer.

Anti-Anæmics.

Iron preparations; especially eligible are the carbonate (Vallet's and Bland's), lactate and reduced iron.

Anti-Emetics.

Belladonna; bismuth; cerium oxalate.

Anthelmintics.

Santonin; calomel.

Antiperiodics.

Arsenic; cinchona alkaloids; manganese binocide.

Antiseptics.

Salol.

Antispasmodics.

Assafœtida; atropine; belladonna; camphor; cannab. indica; conium; hyoscyamus; pil. aloes et assafœt.; stramonium; valerian; valerianates; zinc oxide; zinc valerianate.

Antipyretics.

Acetanilid; phenacetine-bayer.

Aperients.

See cathartics.

Aphrodisiaca.

Belladonna; damiana; phosphorus; nux vomica.

Astringents.

Ergotin; tannin; lead acetate.

Cathartics.

Mild: Belladonna, ox-gall, nux vomica; cascara sagrada.

Active aperients: Aloes, colchicum; jalap; leptandrin; podophyllin.

Drastics or hydragogues: Camboge; colocynth; elaterium; calomel; scammony.

Cholagogue.

Mercury; podophyllum.

Diaphoretics.

Antimony; belladonna; camphor; colchicum; pulv. ipecac et opii; pilocarpin muriate.

Diuretics.

Belladonna; cantharides; colchicum; copaiba; cu beb; digitalis; stophanthi tincture.

Ecboics

Ergotin.

Emmenagogues.

Pil. aloes et myrrhæ; ergotin with hyoscyamus; reducea iron; manganese binoxide.

Hæmatinics

Iron preparations.

Hypnotics

Cannabis indica; codeine; conium; hyoscyamus; lupulin; morphine; opium; phenacetine-bayer; sulfonal-bayer.

Laxatives.

See cathartics.

Narcotics.

Balladonna; atropine; conium; cannabis indica; hyoscyamus; morphine; opium; stramonium.

Purgatives

See cartharties.

Sedatives.

Aconitine; atropine; belladonna; camphor; monobromated camphor; cerium oxalate; colchicum; conium; digitalis; hyoscyamus; lead acetate; morphine; opium; phenacetine-bayer; zinc oxide

Soporifics.

See anodynes.

Stimulants.

Hepatic: Aloes rhubarb.

Intestinal: Calomel.

Hepatic and intestinal: Colchicum; colocynth; jalap; leptandrin; podophyllin; scammony.

Spinal: Cannabis indica; cantharides; ergotin; nux vomica; phosphorus; strychnine.

Stomachic: Assafœtida; capsicum; piper.

Stomachics.

Cinchona alkaloids; gentian; guarana; lupulin; nux vomica; rhubarb; strychnine.

Sudorifics.

See diaphoretics.

Tonics.

Stomachic: Cinchona alkaloids; pil aloes et ferri; guarana; lupulin; nux vomica; salicin; strychnine.

Nervine: Arsenic; cerium oxalate; strychnine.

Blood tonics: Iron preparations.

Vermifuges.

See anthelmintics.

CARGLES.

The doses here given are to be added to one pint of water:—

Acidi carbolici, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drachms.

Acidi muriatici, 1 to 4 drachms.

Acidi nitrici, 60 drops.

Acidi tannici, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Aluminis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

Ammonii chloridi, 1 to 4 drachms.

Calcis chlorinate, 1 to 2 drachms.

Catechu vel tinct., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Cubebæ fl. ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Ferri chlor. tinct., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Ferri et ammonii sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr'chms.

Krameria fl. ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Myrrhæ tinct., 1 ounce.

Phenol sodique, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.

Potassii chloratis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.

Potassii permang., 1 to 3 scruples.

Quereus alb. fl. ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

Rhois glabr. fl. ext., 1 ounce.

Salviæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

Sodii boratis, 2 ounces.

Sodii hyposulphitis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.

Zinci sulphatis, 15 to 60 grains.

THE USE OF THE THERMOMETER IN DISEASE.

The thermometer is a useful aid in diagnosis and prognosis, making exact that information which every physician constantly obtains by the touch. It is especially valuable in the chemical study of febrile disorders, as, since Galen, fever is essentially defined by the words, "preternatural heat."

The *axilla* is the best part for examination of temperature. The instrument should be kept there from three to five minutes at a time. Normally, in the armpit, the temperature averages 98.4° Fahr., with a range in health (Davy) from 90° to 97.92°. It is about 1° higher in tropical than in temperate climates. In the temperate it is *highest* on waking in the early morning, lowest

at midnight. In tropical regions it is *lowest* in the early morning and highest during the day. It is one or two degrees higher in children than in adults.

A rise in temperature in disease of 1° Fahr. corresponds, as a rule, with an increase of the pulse of eight to ten beats per minute. The thermometer in the axilla may, in some febrile cases, mark 106° , 108° , even 112° . It has been found highest in scarlet fever, yellow fever (Dowler), and tetanus. Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., found it 109° in the axilla of a man dying with heat stroke, and $110\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ in his abdomen after death.

In intermittent fever, during the paroxysm, even when the patient shivers and feels cold to himself, his heat by the thermometer is always above the natural degree.

When the temperature is increased beyond 98.5° , it merely shows that the individual is ill; when it is raised as high as $101-105^{\circ}$, the febrile phenomena are severe; if above 105° , the patient is in imminent danger; with 108° or 109° a fatal issue may without doubt be expected in a comparatively short time.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

NAME.	PERIOD OF INCUBATION.	DAYS OF RASH.	CHARACTER OF RASH.	RASH FADES.	DURATION OF ILLNESS.
Measles.	10 to 14 days.	4th day of fever, or after 72 hours' illness.	Small red dots like flea bites.	On 7th day of fever.	6 to 10 days.
Scarlet Fever.	4 to 6 days.	2d day of fever, or after 24 hours' illness.	Bright scarlet, diffused.	On 5th day of fever.	8 to 9 days.
Typhus fever.	1 to 12 days.	4th to 7th day.	Mulberry color, generally over abdomen. ....	.....	14 to 21 days.
Typhoid fever.	10 to 14 days, or suddenly 12 days.	7th to 14th day.	Rose colored spots, few in number. ....	.....	22 to 30 days.
Small-pox.	12 days.	3d day of fever, or after 48 hours' illness.	Small red pimples, becoming vesicles, then pustules.	Scabs form on 9th or 10th day of fever, and fall off about the 14th.	14 to 21 days.
Chicken-pox.	4 days.	2d day of fever, or after 24 hours' illness.	Small rose pimples, becoming vesicles.	Slight scabs form about the 4th day of fever.	6 to 7 days.
Erysipelas.	3 to 7 days.	2d or 3d day.	Diffused redness and swelling. ....	.....	.....

TABLE OF DIGESTIBILITY OF FOOD.*

ARTICLE OF DIET.	HOW PREPARED.	TIME OF CHIMIFICATION.			
Pigs Feet, souced..	Boiled.....	1 hour	0	minutes.	
Tripe	Boiled	1	"	0	"
Eggs, whipped	Raw	1	"	30	"
Salmon Trout, fresh fish.....	Boiled.....	1	"	30	"
Venison	Boiled.....	1	"	30	"
Brains ..	Boiled ..	1	"	45	"
Liver	B. oiled	2	"	0	"
Codfish, dried.....	Boiled	2	"	6	"
Eggs.....	Roasted	2	"	15	"
Turkey.....	Boiled	2	"	25	"
Gelatine.....	Boiled ..	2	"	30	"
Goose	Roasted	2	"	30	"
Pig, sucking.....	Roasted	2	"	30	"
Lamb.....	Boiled.....	2	"	30	"
Chicken.....	Fricasseed.....	2	"	45	"
Beef.....	Boiled	2	"	0	"
Beef.....	Roasted	3	"	0	"
Mutton	Boiled	3	"	0	"
Mutton	Roasted	3	"	15	"
Oysters	Stewed.....	3	"	30	"
Cheese.....	Raw ..	3	"	30	"
Eggs	Hard Boiled.....	3	"	30	"
Eggs	Fried	3	"	30	"
Beef	Fried	4	"	0	"
Fowls.....	Boiled	4	"	0	"
Fowls	Roasted	4	"	0	"
Ducks	Roasted.....	4	"	0	"
Pork	Roasted.....	5	"	15	"
Rice	Boiled ..	1	"	0	"
Apples, sweet and mellow.....	Raw ..	1	"	30	"
Sago	Boiled	1	"	45	"
Tapioca	Boiled	2	"	0	"
Barley.....	Boiled	2	"	0	"
Apples, sour and mellow.....	Raw	2	"	0	"
Cabbage, with Vinegar.....	Raw	2	"	0	"
Beans	Boiled	2	"	30	"
Sponge Cake.....	Baked	2	"	30	"
Parsnips.....	Boiled	2	"	30	"
Potatoes.....	Roasted.....	2	"	30	"
Potatoes.....	Baked	2	"	33	"
Apple Dumpling.....	Boiled	3	"	0	"
Indian Corn Cake.....	Baked	3	"	0	"
Indian Corn Bread.....	Baked	3	"	15	"
Carrot.....	Boiled	3	"	15	"
Wheaten Bread.....	Baked.....	3	"	30	"
Potatoes.....	Boiled	3	"	30	"
Turnips	Boiled	3	"	30	"
Beets	Boiled	3	"	45	"
Cabbage.....	Boiled	4	"	0	"

*H. Letheby—Lectures on Food.

AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ounces., except infusion of digitalis, which is two to four drachms.
2. Dose of all poisonous tinctures is five to twenty minims, *except* tincture of aconite, dig. and nux., which is one to five.
3. Dose of all wines is from one-half to one fluid drachm, *except* wine of opium, colch. radix., which is five to fifteen minims.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give one-half grain, *except* extract of calabar bean and cannab. ind., which is one-sixteenth to one-fourth grain.
5. Dose of all dilute acids is from five to twenty minims, *except* dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.
- 6. Dose of all aquæ is from one to two ounces, *except* aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is ten to thirty minims.
7. Of all syrups you can give one drachm.
8. Dose of all mixtures is from one-half to one fluid ounce.
9. Dose of all spirits is from one-half to one fluid drachm.
10. Dose of all essential oils is from one to five minims.

TABLE TO ASSIST THE BEGINNER IN PRESCRIBING LIQUIDS.

Having fixed upon the bulk of his liquid, he will remember that there are in—

- One fluid ounce, eight teaspoonfuls, each one fluid drachm.
- Two fluid ounces, sixteen teaspoonfuls, each one fluid drachm.
- Four fluid ounces, thirty-two teaspoonfuls, each one fluid drachm.
- Four fluid ounces, sixteen dessertspoonfuls, each two fluid drachms.
- Six fluid ounces, twenty-four dessertspoonfuls, each two fluid drachms.
- Six fluid ounces, twelve tablespoonfuls, each one-half fluid ounce.
- Eight fluid ounces, sixteen tablespoonfuls, each one-half fluid ounce.
- One pint, thirty-two tablespoonfuls, each one-half fluid ounce.
- One pint, eight wineglassfuls, each two fluid ounces.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

aa.= <i>Ana</i> =Of each.	M.= <i>Misce.</i> =Mix.
Ad.= <i>Adde</i> =Add.	Mass.= <i>Massa</i> =Mass.
Ad. lib.= <i>Ad libitum</i> =At pleasure	Mist.= <i>Mistura</i> =Mixture.
Aliquot=Several, some.	Pil.= <i>Pilula</i> =Pill.
Chart.= <i>Chartula</i> =Small paper.	Q. S.= <i>Quantum Sufficit</i> =Sufficient quantity.
Collyr.= <i>Collyrium</i> =Eyewater.	Q. V.= <i>Quantum Vis</i> =As much as you choose.
D.= <i>Dosis</i> =Dose.	R= <i>Recipe</i> =Take.
Div.= <i>Divide</i> =Divide.	Sig.= <i>Signa</i> =Write.
Fl.= <i>Fluidum</i> =Fluid.	ss.= <i>Siemis</i> =Half.
Ft.= <i>Fiat</i> =Make.	
Guttatim=Drop by drop.	

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.**How Easy to Make Mistakes.**

From an exchange the following list is taken, which shows how some common modes of abbreviating may be interpreted to mean severally from two to five different things, some poisonous:

Acid. Hydroc.....	{ May mean acidum hydrochloricum, or acidum hydrocyanicum.
Aconit.....	{ Aconitine. Aconiti radix. Aconiti folia.
Ammon.....	{ Ammonia (alkali). Ammoniac (gum-resin).
Aq. Chlor.....	{ Aqua chlori. Aqua chloroformi.
Aq. Fontis.....	May often be read aqua fortis.
Calc. Chlor.....	{ Chloride of calcium. Chlorinated lime.
Chlor.....	{ Chlorine. Chloroform. Chloral.
Emp. Lyt.....	{ Emp. lytharg (lead plaster, old name). Emp. lyttæ (blistering plaster).
Ext. Col.....	{ Extractum colchici. Extractum colocynthidis.
Hyd. Chlor.....	{ Calomel. Corrosive sublimate. Chloral hydrate.

Hydr.....	{	Hydrargyrum (mercury).
		Hydras (hydrate).
		Hydrochloras (hydrochlorate).
		Hydrocyanas (hydrocyanate).
		Hydriodas (hydriodate).
Mist. Ammon.....	{	Ammonia mixture.
		Mixture of ammoniac (gum resin).
Potass. hyd.....	{	Hydrate of potash (caustic potassa).
		Hydriodate of potash (iodide of potassium).

TABLE OF POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

ACIDS.

Acetic.....	{	Calcined magnesia, chalk or carbonate of soda in some mucilaginous vehicle. Morphia to quiet pain. Stimulants hypodermically, if necessary.
Citric.....		
Muriatic.....		
Nitric.....		
Oxalic.....		
Phosphoric.....		
Sulphuric.....	{	Active emetics at once or stomach pump. Stimulants hypodermically. Animal charcoal, strychnia, tr. digitalis.
Tartaric.....		
Aconite.....	{	Emetics, stomach pump. Ammonia, digitalis and caffen.
Alcohol.....		

ALKALIES.

Ammonia.....	{	Weak solution of vinegar, lemon juice, citric or tartaric acid freely administered. Mucilaginous and demulcent drinks.
Baryta.....		
Lime.....		
Potassa.....		
Soda and their carbonates.....	{	Stomach pump. Gallic acid, tannic acid or powdered oak bark in demulcent drinks.
Antimony.....		
Arsenic.....		
Argent. Nitrate.....	{	Emetics and stomach pump at once. Hydrated peroxide of iron in half ounce doses frequently. Whisky hypodermically.
	{	Stomach pump. Saturated solution of common salt, albumen.

<i>Belladonna</i>	{ Emetics or stomach pump. Tannic acid in mucilaginous drinks. Morphia subcutaneously in half grain doses every hour. Whisky and ammonia subcutaneously.
<i>Calabar Bean</i>	{ Atropia carefully administered hypodermically in doses not exceeding one-tenth of a grain. Applications of dry heat externally. Artificial respiration assiduously practiced.
<i>Cantharides</i>	{ Stomach pump or emetics. Mucilaginous drinks. Olive oil in large doses, frequently repeated.
<i>Carbolic Acid</i>	{ Stomach pump. Liq. calcis. Demulcent drinks. Olive oil.
<i>Chloral Hydrate</i>	{ Warm applications externally. Strychnia and whisky hypodermically. Caffein and ammonia. Artificial respiration and electricity.
<i>Chloroform</i>	{ Whisky, atropia, strychnia and digitalis hypodermically. Invert the body; pull the tongue well forward. Artificial respiration and electricity.
<i>Cocculus</i>	{ Emetics and mucilaginous drinks.
<i>Colchicum</i>	{ Emetics or stomach pump. Stimulants, caffein, strychnia, digitalis hypodermically. Mucilage acaciæ and ol. ricini.
<i>Conium</i>	{ Emetics. Digitalis, strychnia and whisky hypodermically. Electricity.
<i>Copper preparations,</i>	{ Active emesis. Stomach pump. White of eggs freely administered. Demulcent drinks. Morphia.
<i>Corrosive Sublimate,</i>	{ Stomach pump carefully used. Emetics: White of eggs freely used in demulcent drinks. Flour mixed with water. Sweet oil. Morphia hypodermically.
<i>Creosote</i>	{ Stomach pump or emetics. Demulcent and mucilaginous drinks. Morphia hypodermically.
<i>Croton Oil</i>	{ Stomach pump or emetics. Demulcent and mucilaginous drinks. Opium.
<i>Digitalis</i>	{ Emetics or stomach pump. Stimulants freely; astringent infusions.

<i>Hydrocyanic Acid</i> . . .	{ Whisky and strychnia hypodermically. Cold affusion, ammonia inhalation, artificial respiration, electricity, precipitated oxide of iron, solution potassa carbonate.
<i>Ioann.</i>	Starch in water.
LEAD.	
<i>Acetate</i>	{ Free emesis, with sulphate of zinc. Milk and white of eggs, sulphate of magnesia; castor oil.
<i>Sub-acetate and Carbonate</i>	
<i>Lobelia</i>	{ Stomach pump or emetics. Strychnia and whisky hypodermically, and purgatives.
<i>Mushroom</i>	{ Emetics. Daturia hypodermically. Chloroform in half drachm doses. Morphia; stimulants.
<i>Nux Vomica</i>	{ Emetics and stomach pump, chloroform inhalations. Potassæ bromide and chloral hydrate in large doses. Physostigma hypodermically. Nitrate amyl., morphia; stimulants, if necessary.
<i>Strychnia</i>	
<i>Opium and its preparations</i>	{ Active emetics; stomach pump; caffeine; atropia sulph. 1-16 gr. hypodermically; strong coffee; flagellation; cold douche; keep patient in constant motion.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Emetics. Cupri sulph. or stomach pump. Milk and white of eggs, and magnesia in turpentine emulsion. Stimulants hypodermically.
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i>	{ Keep affected parts entirely covered with the following ointment: Zinc ointment, 1 ½ ounces. Bismuth subnit., ½ ounce. Acid carbolic, ½ drachm.
<i>Indigo Sulph.</i>	Magnesia calc., in milk.
<i>Zinc salts</i>	{ Stomach pump. White of eggs. Demulcent drinks and opium.
<i>Snake bites</i>	{ Ligature above the wound. Brandy, whisky and carbonate of ammonia internally.
<i>Dog bites</i>	{ Excision of parts involved, or cauterize wound freely.
<i>Insect stings</i>	{ Aqua ammonia and camphor externally; morphia internally.
<i>Hæmoptysis</i>	{ Gallic acid; fluid extract ergot; common salt; pellets of ice. Ergot hypodermically.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

1. Suppression of the menses.
2. Nausea, vomiting and digestive disturbances up to the fifth month.
3. Enlargement of the abdomen, at three or three and a half months.
4. Swelling of the breasts, accompanied with a sensation of prickling and tenderness, sets in about the second month, and at the fourth month is much augmented, at which time the nipple becomes prominent, with discoloration of the areola.
5. The umbilical ring is depressed, its bottom drawn downwards and backwards, the circumference the seat of a distressing dragging sensation in the first two months; less hollow than before conception in the fifth and sixth months; the depression is wholly effaced and on a level with the skin of the abdomen in the seventh month; the navel pouts out in the last two months, and there are streaks on the abdomen, a brown line extending from pubis to umbilicus.
6. Varicose and œdematous condition of the vulva and lower extremities, from the seventh month, and increasing until term.
7. Quickening, or foetal movements, sounds of the foetal heart, and foetal irregularities can be detected about the fifth month.
8. Ballotement can be detected in the sixth month, but more readily in the seventh, and obscurely during the eighth month.

THE PULSE.**Average Frequency at Different Ages in Health.**

AGES.	BEATS PER MINUTE. (CARPENTER.)	BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.
In the foetus <i>in utero</i>	Between 150 and 140.....	
New-born infants.....	Between 140 and 130.....	
During first year.....	From..... 130 down to 115.....	130-108
During second year.....	From..... 115 down to 100.....	108- 90
During third year.....	From..... 105 down to 95.....	90- 80
From 7th to 14th year.....	From..... 90 down to 80	80- 72
From 14th to 21st year.....	From..... 85 down to 75.....	85- 80
From 21st to 60th year.....	From..... 75 down to 70.....	70- 60
In old age.....	Between 75 and 80.....	

RESPIRATIONS AT VARIOUS AGES.

	NO. OF RESPIRATIONS PER MINUTE.
First year.....	35
At puberty.....	20
Adult age.....	18

ERUPTION OF THE TEETH.

DECIDUOUS TEETH.	PERMANENT TEETH.
(The lower generally precede the upper by two or three months.)	First molars..... 5 to 6 years.
Cent. incisors..... 5 to 8 months.	Cent. incisors..... 6 to 8 years.
Lateral incisors..... 7 to 10 months.	Lateral incisors..... 7 to 9 years.
First molars..... 12 to 16 months.	First bicuspid..... 9 to 10 years.
Canines..... 15 to 20 months.	Second bicuspid..... 10 to 11 years.
Second molars..... 20 to 36 months.	Canines..... 11 to 12 years.
	Second molars..... 12 to 14 years.
	Third molars..... 17 to 21 years.

TEMPERATURE IN DISEASE.

Normal temperature is 98.4° .

Feverishness varies from 99° to 100° .

Slight fever varies from 100° to 102° .

Moderate fever varies from 102° to 103° .

High fever varies from 103° to 105° (imminent danger).

Intense fever varies from 105° to 107° (fatal issue).

The normal temperature of the body in adults is highest on awakening in the morning and lowest at midnight.

It is from 1° to 2° higher in children than in adults, and also lower in the evening than in the morning.

One degree rise in temperature corresponds with an increase of ten beats of the pulse.

A patient who was well yesterday, but has a temperature today of 104° , indicates ague or ephemeral fever. If 106° it is some form of malarial fever, but *not typhoid*.

If on the first day the temperature rises to 105° – 106° , the fever is neither typhus nor typhoid.

In pneumonia, if 101.7° , there is no exudation present; but if from 104° – 106° , there is exudation and the attack is severe. Should there be consolidation at the *apex* of either or both lungs, *delirium* will surely be present.

In measles, if the temperature is high when the *eruption has faded*, there are complications.

In typhoid fever, when on any *evening* the temperature does not exceed 103.5° , the case is mild. In the third week, if 104° morning and 105° evening, *there is danger*.

In acute rheumatism 104° forebodes danger or some complication, as pericardial inflammation.

In jaundice of a mild form, if the temperature *rises*, it indicates a pernicious change.

In puerperal females increase of temperature shows *pelvic* inflammation.

In tuberculosis an increased temperature shows advance in the disease or that complications are arising.

A fever temperature of 104° – 105° in any disease indicates that the advance of the disease is not checked, and that complication may still occur.

In relapsing fever the temperature rises quickly in the first stage, 104° – 105° on the second day, then fluctuates till the day before defervescence, when it attains the highest point,— 107° – 108° —from which point it sinks rapidly to 98° as the other symptoms subside. On the fourteenth day relapse occurs and the temperature rises to 104° or 105° or more, to descend as rapidly as before, when convalescence begins.

In continued fevers the temperature is generally less high in the morning than in the evening.

In typhus fever the temperature falls towards night.

Stability of temperature from morning to evening is a good sign.

If a high temperature remains fixed, or rises from evening to morning, the patient is getting worse, but when it falls from evening to morning it is a sign of improvement.

Convalescence is established when the normal temperature, 98.4° is maintained throughout the day and night.

Cancer lowers the temperature, as also diabetes mellitus and injury of the spinal cord; but cancer of the *stomach* is attended with fever in the latter stages, and also in hepatic cancer when the peritoneum is involved.

Never give quinia with a dry hot skin, nor opium with a contracted pupil.—*C. Coleman Benson, M. D.*

A POSITIVE SIGN OF PREGNANCY DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS.

Dr. Carstens says: There is a positive sign of pregnancy during the first three months, on which I have always relied, and which has, in my experience, never failed to enable me to make a diagnosis.

I refer to the color of the mucous membrane of the vagina and cervix uteri. This I have always found of a purplish blue, or rather deep violet hue in pregnant women, and have depended on this peculiar color in making a diagnosis of pregnancy in the first, second and third month. I say it has never failed, and it is not produced by any pathological condition; the different colors produced by uterine diseases cannot be mistaken for this pathognomonic violet hue. I have often called the attention of students to this sign, and in dispensary practice it has repeatedly occurred that women under my treatment for uterine disease have not attended for six or eight weeks, and hastily placing them on a table without inquiring about their last menstruation, I introduced a speculum and was on the point of introducing a probe, or making an application to the uterus, when, behold, there was the characteristic color. I desisted from further interference, and in every case which I could keep under observation the women were afterward delivered at full term or had a miscarriage.

It has been claimed by some that this color of the mucous membrane is found in various pathological states. I claim that the discoloration in the latter case is different from that found during pregnancy; it is more blue and scarlet, mixed or mottled, nor is the peculiar soft velvety condition of the membrane present. I can simply call it violet; it must be seen, and then will never be forgotten. It is probably caused by engorgement of the veins.

All I ask is that this sign be again looked for and submitted to a rigid investigation, and I am sure that the verdict will be that it is the only sure sign we have at present to diagnose pregnancy from the first few weeks up to the fourth month. It has never failed me; I have often staked my reputation on it, but when I failed to heed the warning color I came to grief.

THE EFFECTS OF ACIDS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STOMACH.

1. Acids throw down a considerable precipitate of mucus.
2. They increase the cellular elements of the gastric contents.
3. Their introduction is followed by butyric-acid reaction, most marked after hydrochloric acid.
4. Larger quantities of the acids result in a considerable effusion of bile into the stomach.

5. They stimulate the secretion of pepsin, but have no influence upon the secretion of hydrochloric acid. 6. Their long-continued administration is followed by marked diminution of the secretion of hydrochloric acid. 7. Even in large quantities hydrochloric acid produces no gastric disturbances. On the contrary, a continued administration of the acid is attended with a feeling of well-being. 8. The difference in the effect between acids and the alkaline salts on the gastric functions consists in the fact that the alkaline salts dissolve the mucus and decrease the secretion of pepsin, while the acids precipitate the mucus and increase the secretion of pepsin. The disappearance of the alkaline salts from the stomach is followed by a decided increase of the hydrochloric acid secretion. This does not occur, or only to a slight degree, in the case of acids. Both the acids and salts, in large quantities in continued use, have the same effect in lowering the activity and finally in destroying the function of the glands secreting hydrochloric acid. In cases of defective acid secretion, the therapeutic importance of hydrochloric acid does not rest so much upon its digestive action, which in the small doses usually administered must be rather doubtful, but to its anti-zymotic influence. Hydrochloric acid acts as a disinfectant upon the gastro-intestinal canal. If a decided digestive influence is desired in these cases, pancreatic preparations, which in the absence of acid may act without hindrance, are indicated. These views of the true action of hydrochloric acid explain its value in checking the troublesome eructations and flatulence in nervous dyspepsia, in which irrigation of the stomach, several hours after a meal, demonstrate a perfect stomach digestion. The successful application of hydrochloric acid in these distressing cases would be inexplicable upon any other theory than that advanced by Boas, that it acts as a disinfectant of the gastro-intestinal canal.

How is the acid of the gastric juice secreted?

During fasting, there is mucus, but no true gastric fluid, *i. e.*, a juice which is both *acid* and *peptic* in the stomach; but the moment when digestion begins, however, by irritant action of alimentary substances, a determination of blood in the walls of the stomach is excited, the mucous membrane reddens, and drops of juice ooze to the surface of the mucosa. The secretion, too, is largely dependent on reflex nervous influence. The acid is found

at the surface of the membrane (as proved by Claude Bernard), while the subjacent cells have for their *role* the secretion of pepsin.

Although the active principle of the gastric digestive fluid is hydrochloric acid, lactic acid is also formed toward the end of digestion. When the latter is formed in excess, the best corrective is dilute hydrochloric acid, which prevents secondary fermentations, and thus removes the source of the lactic acid; hence the benefits of hydrochloric lemonade in acid dyspepsia.

CATECHISM.

What is *materia medica*?

The science which treats of the substances used in medicine.

What is therapeutics?

The science of applying medicine.

What is pharmacy?

The science of preparing medicine.

What term is used to embrace these three divisions?

Pharmacology.

How would you measure heat?

By the thermometer.

What two thermometers in common use?

Fahrenheit and Centigrade.

What is meant by maximum?

The largest dose to be given with safety.

What is meant by minimum?

The smallest dose.

What is meant by an impalpable powder?

One that cannot be reduced any finer.

What acid is inorganic?

Mineral acid.

What acid is organic?

Vegetable acid.

How many drops of tincture opium represent one grain of opii?

22 drops.

From what is carbolic acid made?

Coal-tar.

From what is salicylic acid made?

Carbolic acid.

What are alkaloids?

Alkaloids are obtained from both the animal and vegetable kingdoms and are divided into two classes: Amines are liquids; amides are solids;

What is white vitriol?

Sulphate zinc.

What is blue vitriol?

Sulphate copper.

What is sal soda?

Carbonate soda.

What is a neutral mixture?

One which is neither acid nor alkaline.

What is a volatile oil?

One made by distillation from a vegetable substance.

What is a fixed oil?

One expressed from a vegetable substance.

To what class do quinine and morphine belong?

Alkaloids.

What is phenol?

Carbolic acid.

What is the difference between a precipitate and a sediment?

A sediment is a solid matter separated by gravity from a liquid; a precipitate is a solid matter separated from a solution by heat.

How many alkaloids does opium contain?

Nineteen—morphine most important.

What is a molecule?

The smallest particle of matter that can exist in a free state

What is an atom?

A particle of matter so small that it undergoes no further subdivision in chemical transformation.

What is spirit of wine?

Alcohol.

What is proof spirit?

Diluted alcohol.

What do plants absorb from air? Carbonic acid gas.

What do plants give off?

Oxygen.

What are herbaceous plants?

Those that die to the ground every year.

What are arborescent plants?

Those which are tree-like in appearance.

What is meant by colation?

Straining.

From what is lanolin prepared?

The oily excretion from the wool of sheep.

What are narcotic medicines?

Those which stupefy.

From what is oleum morrhua obtained?

From the fresh livers of gadus morrhua.

How would you distinguish creosote from carbolic acid?

Carbolic acid coagulates albumen and collodion; creosote does not.

What are antiseptics?

That which prevents putrefaction.

What are the denominations of apothecaries' and avoirdupois weights?

Apothecaries' weights: 20 grains, 1 scruple; 3 scruples, 1 drachm; 8 drachms, 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. Avoirdupois weights: 437½ grains, 1 ounce; 16 ounces 1 pound.

What is the table for apothecaries' or wine measure?

60 minims, 1 drachm; 8 drachms, 1 ounce; 16 fluid ounces, 1 pint; 8 pints, 1 gallon.

What is an imperial pint?

20 ounces.

What is said to be the equivalent of a teaspoonful? 1 drachm.
Dessertspoonful? 2 drachms. Tablespoonful? 4 drachms.
Wineglassful? 2 fluid ounces.

What is weight?

The difference between the attraction of the earth and that of surrounding bodies on the surface of the earth.

What systems of measures are used in pharmacy?

Apothecaries, British and metric systems.

What standards of weights are used?

Grains and metre.

What systems of weights does pharmacy use, based on grains?
Apothecaries' an avoirdupois systems.

How many grains in an ounce, avoirdupois and apothecaries' ?
480, apothecaries' ; 437 $\frac{1}{2}$, avoirdupois.

Are the grains of each the same ?

Yes.

What is digestion ?

Maceration, with the addition of gentle heat.

What is distillation ?

Vaporizing and condensing a liquid.

What is comminution ?

Reducing drugs to fine particles.

What is desiccation ?

Depriving solid substances of moisture at a low temperature.

What is meant by deliquescence ?

Absorption of moisture from the air by a salt.

What is meant by efflorescence ?

A loss of moisture by a salt from air.

What is meant by exsiccation ?

Depriving solid substances of moisture at a high temperature.

What is filtration ?

Separating liquids from solids by filtration.

What is maceration ?

Soaking a drug in a menstruum to extract its virtues.

What is percolation ?

Passing a menstruum through a powdered drug in a percolator.

What is trituration ?

Rubbing a substance in a mortar.

What is a solution ?

To dissolve into a liquid.

What is sublimation ?

Vaporizing and condensing a solid.

How many officinal tinctures ?

Seventy-three.

How are tinctures divided ?

Into two general classes: simple and compound.

What is an acid ?

A substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an acidulous radical and forms salts by replacing its hydrogen by a base.

MISCELLANEOUS

FORMULÆ.

SYRUPS.

Blackberry Root, (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. blackberry rt., 4 fluid ounces.

Simple syrup, 12 ounces.

Blood Root, (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. blood root, 4 fluid ounces.

Acetic acid, No. 8, 1 fluid ounce.

Syrup, 11 fluid ounces.

Coffee, (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. coffee, 2 fluid ounces.

Simple syrup, 14 ounces.

Ginger, (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. ginger, soluble, 1 fluid ounce.

Syrup, 15 ounces.

Horehound, Comp., (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. horehound, 2 fluid ounces.

Fl. ext. red root, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. elecampane, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. spikenard, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. wild cherry bark, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. comfrey, 2 ounces.

Fl. ext. blood root, 1 ounce.

Simple syrup, sufficient to make 3 pints.

Filter or strain.

Hydrangea, (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. hydrangea, 4 fluid ounces.

Symple syrup, 12 ounces.

Ipecac, (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. ipecac, 1 fluid ounce.

Syrup, 15 fluid ounces.

Liquorice, (Strength of German Pharm.)

Take of fl. ext. liquorice for quinine mixture, 2 fluid ounces.

Simple syrup, 14 ounces.

Lobelia, (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. lobelia, 1 fluid ounce.

Acetic acid, 1 ounce.

Syrup, 14 fluid ounces.

Marshmallow, Althæa Root, (U. S. P.)

Take of fl. ext. marshmallow root, 1 fluid ounce.

Simple syrup, 15 ounces.

Orange Peel, (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. orange peel, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces.

Syrup, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces.

Poppy, (Br. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. poppy heads, 5 fluid ounces.

Syrup, 10 ounces.

Partridge Berry Comp., (Amer. Disp.)

Mother's Cordial.

Take of fl. ext. squaw vine, 4 fluid ounces.

Fl. ext. helonias, 1 fluid ounce.

Fl. ext. cramp bark, 1 ounce.

Fl. ext. blue cohosh, 1 ounce.

Syrup, 25 fluid ounces.

Queen's Root, Stillingia, (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. queen's root, 3 fluid ounces.

Fl. ext. prickly ash ber., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Syrup, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Queen's Root, Stillingia Comp., (Amer. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. queen's root comp., 4 fluid ounces.

Syrup, 12 ounces.

Corydalis Comp.

Each fluid drachm represents:

R. Turkey corn, 4 grains.

Stillingia, 2 grains.

Prickly ash bark, 2 grains.

Twin leaf, 2 grains.

Blue flag, 1 grain.

Sheep laurel, 1 grain.

Potassium iodide, 1 grain.

Cherry Bark, (U. S. P., 1880.)

R. Fl. ext. cherry bark,
Procter's formula, 5½ fl. ozs.
Syrup, 10½ fl. ozs.

R. Fl. ext. cherry bark,
U. S. P., 5½ fl. ozs.
Syrup, quantity sufficient to make 32 fl. ozs.

Chocolate for Soda Water.

R. Fl. ext. chocolate, 1 to 2 fl. ozs.
Syrup, 15 fl. ozs.

Ginger Ale for One Five Gallon Fountain.

R. Fl. ext. ginger, soluble, 3 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. cayenne, 20 mins.
(or tincture cayenne, 1 fl. oz.)
Syrup, 7½ pts.
Sol. citric { citric acid 4 ozs } 4 fl. ozs.
Acid { water 4 ozs. }
Water, 4 galls.

Horehound Comp., (Am. Ph.)

R. Fl. ext. red root, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. elecampane, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. spikenard, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. cherry, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. comfrey, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. horehound, 2 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. blood root, 1 fl. oz.
Syrup, quantity sufficient to make 3 pts.

Filter or strain.

Syrup Senega.

R. Senega root, 2 troy ozs.
Alcohol, 2 fl. ozs.
Aque ammonia, 4 drops.
Rock candy, 8 troy ozs.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Bruise the senega root, add four ounces of boiling water, let it stand thirty minutes and add two fluid ounces of water of ammonia; filter; add the rock candy and sufficient water to make one pint. Dissolve.

Compound Syrup of Tar.

Boschee's German Syrup.

R. Oil of tar, 1 dr.
Fluid extract of ipecac, 4 drs.
Tincture of opium, 4 drs.
Fluid extract of wild cherry, 6 drs.
Carbonate of magnesium, 3 drs.
Water, 8 fl. ozs.
Sugar, 14 ozs.

Triturate the oil thoroughly with the magnesia in a mortar, mix the fluid extract with the water and incorporate with the mixture in the mortar, then filter, and in the liquid dissolve the sugar by agitation.

Lemon.

R. Fl. ext. lemon soluble, 1 fl. oz.
Citric acid, 75 grs.
Syrup, 15 fl. ozs.

Dissolve citric acid in syrup and add fluid extract lemon to the mixture.

Orange for Soda Water.

R. Fl. ext. orange for syrup, 1 fl. oz.
Syrup, 15 fl. ozs.

If an acid flavor is desired dissolve one-half drachm citric acid in each pint of syrup.

Rhubarb Arom., (U. S. P., 1880.)

R. Fl. ext. rhubarb arom. 1 fl. oz.
Syrup, 15 fl. ozs.

Senna, (U. S. P., 1880.)

R. Fl. ext. senna, 8 fl. ozs.
Oil coriander, 4 mins.
Syrup, 8 fl. ozs.

Filter or strain.

Squill, Comp., (U. S. P., 1880.)

R. Fl. ext. squill comp., 2½ fl. ozs.
Tartar emetic, 14 grs.
Syrup, 13 fl. ozs.

Dissolve tartar emetic in one-half fluid ounce hot water, and mix all together, agitating until a complete solution is obtained.

Tar, (U. S. P., 1880.)

R. Fl. ext. tar, soluble, 2 fl. oz.
Syrup, 14 fl. ozs.

Tolu, (U. S. P., 1870.)

R. Fl. ext. tolu, 3 fl. drs.
Carb magnesia, ½ troy oz.
Syrup, quantity sufficient to make 2 pts.

Rub fluid extract tolu with magnesia, then with syrup added in small quantities. Filter.

Syrup of Figs.

R. Senna fol., 14 ozs.
Coriander sem., 6 ozs.
Figs, 24 ozs.
Tamarind, 28 ozs.
Cassia pulp., 28 ozs.
Prunes, 12 ozs.
Ext. liquorice, 1½ ozs.
Ess. menth. pip., 1½ ozs.
Syrup simp., 1 cong.

Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Our correspondent has omitted directions for compounding. We infer that a watery extract is made, to which the sugar is subsequently added to form a syrup. The extract should in that case measure about four pints, to which about eight pounds of sugar would be added to make the required measure.

Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound Syrup.

For all affections of the throat and lungs, such as acute and chronic coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and whooping-cough. In this preparation tar, one of the most healing agents we have, is here combined with the well known remedies contained in the formula given below, forming one of the best compounds for the troubles enumerated, and diseases caused by them, that can be found in the market, being frequently prescribed by physicians.

DOSE.—For an adult, 1 teaspoonful; 12 years, $\frac{2}{3}$ teaspoonful; 8 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; 5 years $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoonful; for infants, 5 to 10 drops, as occasion requires.

FORMULA.—Syrup of tar, 210; syrup wild cherry, 150; syrup squills, 100; syrup ipecac, 80; fluid extract horehound, 80; tincture opium, 20; tincture blood root, 10; parts by measure.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Red Clover and Iodide of Potassium.

Valuable in scrofulous diseases, salt rheum, scald head, pimples, boils, blotches, erysipelas, ringworm, tetter, old sores, ulcers, chronic syphilitic rheumatism, mercurial affections, and all diseases caused by impurities of the blood.

FORMULA.—Fluid extract sarsaparilla, 40; stillingia 20; red clover, 10; senna, 10; guaiac. wood, 10; licorice root, 10; syrup, 392; oils anise, sassafras and wintergreen, of each quantity sufficient; iodide of potassium, 10 grains to ounce.

The above remedies can be relied upon as being among the best and most powerful for the troubles mentioned. Patients while taking this remedy should avoid eating anything of a greasy nature, and use only wholesome food and take plenty of outdoor exercise. A careful observance of the above directions will materially aid the remedy in its work.

Boschee's German Syrup.

- R. Oil picis, 1 fluid drachm.
Ext. ipecac fl., 4 fluid drachms.
Ext. pruni. virg. fl., 6 fluid drachms.
Tinct. opii, 4 fluid drachms.
Magnesiæ carbi., 3 drachms.
Aquæ, 8 fluid ounces.
Sacchari, 10 ounces.

Triturate the oil of tar with the magnesia, mix the fluid extracts and laudanum with the water, and incorporate with the oil and magnesia mixture; filter, add the sugar and dissolve by agitation.

An Improved Formula for a Permanent Syrup of Ginger.

R. Jamaica ginger in fine powder, 2 ounces.

Stronger alcohol, quantity sufficient.

Moisten the powder with 1 drachm of the alcohol, pack firmly in a small 4 or 8 ounce percolator and pour on the stronger alcohol 5 drachms at a time at intervals of fifteen minutes until 3 ounces of the tincture shall have passed, filter and add 2 drachms of glycerine, evaporate to 3 drachms; then take.

R. Powdered Jamaica ginger, 2 ounces.

Carb. magnesia, 1 ounce.

White "A" sugar, 1 lb and 14 ounces (coml.)

Aqua pura, 4 ounces.

Rub the extract of ginger first with the powdered ginger, carb. magnesia and 2 ounces of the sugar previously mixed, until they are thoroughly mixed, then gradually add the water and filter through paper; to the filtered liquid add the remainder of sugar dissolved by a gentle heat and strain through muslin or other suitable cloth while hot.

This we have found to be an excellent syrup, and will keep for an indefinite time.

Compound Syrup of White Pine.—White Pine Expectorant.**COMPOUND SYRUP OF WHITE PINE.**

Take of tincture of white pine, 2 fluid ounces.

Fl. ext. ipecac, 4 fluid drachms.

Carbonate of magnesium, 4 drachms.

Chloroform, 1 fluid drachm.

Sulphate of morphine, 8 grains.

Water, 7 fluid ounces.

Sugar, 14 ounces troy.

Rub one ounce of sugar with the magnesia in a mortar; triturate the fluid ipecac and tincture of white pine, then gradually add the water, constantly triturating; filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the morphine. Mix the chloroform with the sugar in a suitable bottle, pour in the filtrate and dissolve by agitation.

This is an excellent cough remedy, and has a ready sale wherever introduced.

The tincture of white pine in the above formula is made by dissolving two ounces of white gum turpentine in fourteen fluid ounces of alcohol by a gentle heat.

Mist. Expectorans.

R.	Spts. ætheris co.,	} aa b. e.
	Syr. ipecac,	
	Tinct. opii camph.,	
	Aquæ,	

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful.

White Pine Expectorant.

Take of white pine bark, No. 20 powd., troy, 1 ounce.

Wild cherry bark, 1 ounce.

Balm of gilead buds, 64 grains.

Spikenard, 64 grains.

Blood root, 64 grains.

Sassafras, 32 grains.

Chloroform, 60 minims.

Acetate of morphine, 3 grains.

Alcohol, troy, 4 ounces.

Sugar, 12 ounces.

Water, add quantity sufficient to make 16 fluid ounces.

Mix the alcohol with six ounces of water, and with this menstruum exhaust the drug packed in a percolator as above described, adding water until ten ounces of percolate are obtained; to this add the chloroform and morphine, previously dissolved in some water; dissolve sugar by agitation, without heat, and strain.

A Stimulating Expectorant.

R. Am. carbonate, 5 grains.

Tinct. nux vom., 10 minims.

Tinct. scillæ, ½ drachm.

Inf. serpentar, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—Three times a day.

In those cases in which chronic bronchitis is associated with emphysema, or in the second stage of acute bronchitis, where the heart is severely taxed, this combination of remedies will strengthen the over-taxed heart and clear out the air passages.

—*Fothergill.*

COMPOUND CATHARTIC ELIXIR.

A Pleasant and Reliable Cathartic in Liquid Form.

Each fluid ounce contains:

R. Sulph. magnesia, 1 drachm.
 Senna, 2 drachms.
 Scammony, 6 grains.
 Jalap, 8 grains.
 Liquorice, 1 drachm.
 Ginger, 3 grains.
 Coriander, 5 grains.

With flavoring ingredients.

DOSE.—Child, five years old, one or two teaspoonfuls. Adults, one or two tablespoonfuls.

This preparation was originated to meet the demand of physicians for a palatable liquid cathartic. It is readily taken by children and adults, without nausea, and operates freely without pain. The cathartic ingredients are so perfectly controlled by this combination, that it acts as mildly as castor oil.

Damiana, (Nat. Form.)

R. Fl. ext. damiana, 2½ fl. ozs.
 Carb. magnes., 240 grs.
 Alcohol, 4 fl. ozs.
 Glycerine, 1 fl. oz.
 Aromatic elix., quantity sufficient to make 16 fl. ozs.

Elixir Hydrastin Compound.

Hydrastin,	} Diuretic, laxative tonic, etc.
Helonin,	
Leptandrin,	
Eupatorin, purpu, etc.	

A valuable remedy in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; also for weakness of those organs.

Con. Avena Comp.

R. Avena,	32 grs.	} To each fl. oz.
Podophyllin neut.,	12 grs.	
Hydrastin,	7 grs.	

Useful in all conditions where a

cathartic, laxative and tonic effect is desired, with the stimulating action of the avena. In constipation of the bowels it will be found most efficient. Above compound acts with but slight irritation of the bowels.

Dose, as laxative, and a mild cathartic, 10 to 15 drops.

Con. Helonias Comp.

(WITH AVENA.)

R. Helonin,	15 grs.	} To each fluid ounce.
Viburnin,	15 grs.	
Dioscorein,	3 grs.	
Gelsemin,	¾ grs.	
Avena,	11 grs.	

A powerful uterine tonic, with nerve stimulant. In all anæmic conditions, and in painful and deficient menstruation, it will be found most beneficial.

DOSE.—10 to 12 drops three times a day (or oftener, when indicated).

TINCTURES.

Rhubarb Comp., (Am. Ph.)

- R. Fl. ext. rhubarb, 4 fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. bitter root, 2 fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. golden seal, 2 fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. gentian, 2 fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. prickly ash ber, 2 fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. sassafras, 1 fl. oz.
 Fl. ext. cardamom, 1 fl. oz.

Alcohol sufficient to make 5 pints
 tincture.

Rhubarb, Sweet, (U. S. P., 1880.)

- R. Fl. ext. rhubarb, 2½ fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. liquorice for
 quinine, 1½ fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. anise, 1½ fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. cardamom, 140 mins.
 Alcohol, 60 per cent.,
 quantity sufficient to
 make 2 pints.

Rhubarb and Aloes, (U. S. P., 1850.) Sacred Elixir.

- R. Fl. ext. rhubarb, 10 fl. drs.
 Fl. ext. aloes, 12 fl. drs.
 Fl. ext. cardam., 4 fl. drs.
 Alcohol, dil., quantity
 sufficient to make 2 pints.

Gentian, Comp., (U. S. P., 1880)

- R. Fl. ext. gentian comp., 4 fl. ozs.
 Alcohol, dilute, 28 fl. ozs.

Ginger, (U. S. P., 1880.)

- R. Fl. ext. ginger, 5½ fl. ozs.
 Alcohol, 26½ fl. ozs.

Ginger Fort., (Br. Ph.)

- R. Fl. ext. ginger, 10 fl. ozs.
 Alcohol, 6 fl. ozs.

Senna, also Senna Comp., (Br. Ph.)

- R. Fl. ext. senna, 2½ fl. ozs.
 Fl. ext. caraway, ½ fl. oz.
 Fl. ext. coriander, ½ fl. oz.
 Seedless raisins, 2 troy ozs.
 Alcohol, 60 per cent.
 quantity sufficient to
 make 1 pint.

Senna Comp., (Am. Ph.)

- R. Fl. ext. senna comp., 2 fl. ozs.
 Raisins dep. of seed, 1½ troy ozs.
 Alcohol, 60 per cent., 14 fl. ozs.

Cubebs, (U. S. P., 1880.)

- R. Fl. ext. cubebs, 1½ fl. ozs.
 Alcohol, strong, 14½ fl. ozs.

Cayenne, (U. S. P., 1880.)

- R. Fl. ext. cayenne, 300 mins.
 Alcohol, strong, quan-
 tity sufficient to make 1 pint.

Senna, (Br. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. senna leaves, 2½ fluid ounces.
 Fl. ext. coriander seed, ½ fluid ounce.
 Fl. ext. caraway seed, ½ fluid ounce.
 Seedless raisins, 2 troy ounces.
 Diluted alcohol sufficient to make 16 fluid ounces.

Sheep Laurel, (Am. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. sheep laurel, 3 fluid ounces.
 Alcohol, diluted, 13 fluid ounces.

Skunk Cabbage, (Am. Disp.)

Take of fl. ext. skunk cabbage, 3 fluid ounces.
 Alcohol, diluted, 13 fluid ounces.

Snake-root, Va., (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. snake-root, va., $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Alcohol, diluted, $14\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Squill, (U. S. Ph.)

Take of fl. ext. squill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Alcohol, diluted, $13\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

TINCTURES.**Tr. Opii. Camphorata.**

R. Tr. opii. (unofficial), 4 ounces.

Benzoic acid, 2 drachms.

Gum camphor, 1 drachm and 1 scruple.

Oil anisi, 2 fluid drachms.

Mel. despumatum, 4 ounces.

Dil. alcohol, 4 pints.

Dissolve the camphor and the oils separately in the alcohol. Rub the benzoic acid and laudanum, then gradually add one pint of water and one pint of alcohol with the oil and camphor, then add the remainder of the water and alcohol. Mix thoroughly and filter. Red powders may be used as a coloring agent.

Warburg's Tincture.

R. Aloe socotrin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Rad. rhei, 35 grains.

Sem. agelic, 35 grains.

Confect. damocrit., 35 grains.

Rad. heleni, 18 grains.

Croci. sativ., 18 grains.

Sem. fœnicul, 18 grains.

Cretæ præcip., 18 grains.

Rad. gentianæ, 9 grains.

Rad. zeodor, 9 grains.

Piper. cubebæ, 9 grains.

Myrrh. electuar, 9 grains.

Pulv. camph., 9 grains.

Bolet. laric., 9 grains.

Mix.—Digest with 10 ounces proof spts. for 12 hours, express, and add quin. sulph., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. When solution is perfect filter. Sig.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce without dilution, after the bowels have been evacuated. Repeat dose in three hours.

Tincture of Iodine.

In preparing this tincture I observed that, if a small quantity of chloride of sodium be added to the mixture of iodine and alcohol contained in a glass vessel, the iodine became very readily soluble. The use of a mortar is entirely done away with, and labor and trouble might be saved by this simple addition.

EMULSIONS.**Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.**

Thus, for a pint of emulsion of cod liver oil, containing fifty per cent. of oil, which is the strength usually expected in this preparation, take:

- R. Cod liver oil, 8 ounces
Powdered gum arabic, 2 ounces.
Simple syrup, 2 ounces.
Oil bitter almond or wintergreen, 10 drops
Water sufficient to make 1 pint.

Add the gum to the oils in a dry mortar, and rub smooth with a few turns of the pestle. Then add four ounces of water and triturate until a smooth, thick emulsion is formed, which can be readily done. Then stir in the syrup and water enough to make a pint.

For emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites, prepare in same way, having previously dissolved in the necessary water, ninety-six grains each of the hypophosphites of lime and soda, which gives twelve grains of the combined salts to the fluid ounce, about the amount usually found in preparations of this class

The same rule may be applied to making emulsion of castor oil, but a fifty per cent. emulsion is too thick to pour readily, and one containing twenty-five or thirty-three per cent. of oil is more sightly, more easily handled, and answers all purposes.

A little oil mint is an excellent disguise for the disagreeable odor of castor oil, though the matter of flavoring emulsions is one which can best be left to individual taste, as the ordinary flavors, like almond or wintergreen, are distasteful to many people.

It can hardly be expected that preparations of this class can be kept for any length of time in hot weather without becoming more or less rancid, notably so the castor oil emulsions.

Cod Liver Oil Mixtures.

- R. Olei morrhuaë,
Aqua calcis, each 8 fluid ounces.
Olei cinnamomi, 10 drops.

Mix. Dose.—A tablespoonful.

Sandalwood Emulsion.

- R. Oil sandalwood, 5 drachms.
Copaiba balsam, 25 drachms.
Gum tragacanth pulv., 3 drachms.
Gum acacia pulv., 2 drachms.
Sugar, 13 drachms.
Oil wintergreen, 2 drachms.
Aqua, quantity sufficient to make 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day.

The above gives one drop of the oil of sandalwood and five drops of balsam copaiba in each teaspoonful.

Turpentine Emulsion.

- R. Sweet spts. lavender, 2 drachms.
Oil turpentine, 2 ounces.
White of egg, 2 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 ounces.
Syrup, 4 ounces.
Water, 4 ounces.

Mix the white of egg and glycerine together, add the oil of turpentine and shake thoroughly; then add the syrup and lastly the water, shaking them well together. This makes a nice emulsion, and is easily made and as permanent as any turpentine emulsion. A teaspoonful dose will contain about 8 minims of turpentine.

Turpentine Emulsion.

- R. Sugar, 2 drachms.
Gum arabic, 2 drachms.
Oil turpentine, 2 drachms.

Mix and thoroughly triturate in a mortar, and during the process slowly add four ounces of cinnamon water. Sig.—One teaspoonful every four hours.

Hoffman's Anodyne Emulsion.

Hans M. Wilder, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, suggests the following:

Take of mucilage acacia 2 fluidrachms; water, 6 fluid drachms; Hoffman's anodyne, 2 fluid ounces. Put in a bottle and shake well, and add sugar, 2 ounces.

The formula was made in accordance with the old rule: "Make the mucilage of about the same consistence of the liquid to be emulsioned."

A Pleasant Turpentine Mixture.

- R. Oil terebinth, 2 drachms.
 Ether. sulph., 1 ½ drachms.
 Syr. aurantii., 1 ½ ounces.
 Syr. simp., 2 ounces.
 Listerine, quantity sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Mix Sig.—One teaspoonful at a dose.

VEHICLES.

Vehicle for Salicylic Acid.

The following is a good and convenient plan of administering salicylic acid:

- R. Salicylic acid, 1 drachm.
 Acet. potash, 1 drachm.
 Glycerine, 2 drachms.
 Aqua, quantity sufficient to make 2 ounces.

Mix.

A Vehicle for Iodide of Potassium.

Milk as a vehicle for iodide of potassium completely masks the taste, and does not apparently interfere with the therapeutic qualities. Patients who could not tolerate ten grains when administered in water could soon take forty grains in milk with no symptoms of nausea.

Flavoring for Elixir.

- R. Oil of orange, 4 ounces.
 Oil of caraway, 2 drachms.
 Oil of cassia, 2 drachms.
 Oil of coriander, 2 drachms.
 Alcohol, quantity sufficient to make 20 ounces.

The following formula for simple elixir:

- R. Aurant. cort., 2 drachms.
Illicium, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Cardamom. sem., 1 scruple.
Aqua, 6 ounces.
Spts. vin. rec., 6 ounces.
Syr. simp., 4 ounces.

Mix alcohol and water; moisten the orange peel and other ingredients; percolate and mix with syrup, adding rose water quantity sufficient to make 1 pint.

Elixir of Orange.

- R. Fresh oil of sweet orange peel, 2 drachms:
Stronger alcohol, 32 ounces.
Syrup, 48 ounces.
Water, 48 ounces.
Caramel, 4 drachms.

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol, incorporate the syrup and the water, then clarify by means of paper pulp and finally add the caramel.

LINIMENT.

Kerosene Liniment.

- R. Kerosene oil, 2 ounces.
Tr. opii, 4 drachms.
Tr. arnica, 5 drachms.
Tr. stramoni, 4 drachms.
Ar. spts. am., 6 drachms.
Spts. camphor, 5 drachms.
Oil origanum, 4 drachms.
Chloroform, 1 ounce.

Mix.—An excellent liniment for sprains, bruises, soreness and nervous pains.

Tobias' Venetian Liniment. (Haga.)

- R. Spirit of ammonia, 5 parts.
Camphor, 2 parts.
Tincture of capsicum, 5 parts.
Alcohol, 34 parts.
Water, 10 parts.

Mix them.

Coal Oil.

The following makes a good and very cheap family liniment:

- R. Coal oil, 1 pint.
Gum camphor, 1 ounce.
Cayenne pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

A very good liniment for general purposes, and especially for slight burns and rheumatism.

Coal oil is an excellent solvent for iodine, and the solution makes an excellent spray when used in an atomizer ; it gives immediate relief in sore throat, i. e., inflammation of the fauces and soreness in the larynx ; it is also good in nasal catarrh when the secretions are offensive.

Kerosene Liniment.

- R. Kerosine oil, 2 ounces.
Tinct. opii, 4 drachms.
Tinct. arnicæ, 5 drachms.
Tinct. stramonii, 4 drachms.
Spts. ammon. aromat., 6 drachms.
Spts. camphoræ, 5 drachms.
Oil origani, 4 drachms.
Chloroform, 3 drachms.

Mix.

Good Samaritan Liniment.

Good Samaritan liniment is made as follows:

- R. Oil of sassafras, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of wintergreen, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of thyme, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of amber, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of cedar, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of origanum, 12 fluid ounces.
Oil of peppermint, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of hemlock, 4 fluid ounces.
Balsam of fir., 2 fluid ounces.
Sulphuric ether, 2 fluid ounces.
Alcohol, 5 gallons.

Mix.

Kilner gives the following:

- R. Oil of sassafras, 1 fluid ounce.
 Oil of hemlock, 1 fluid ounce.
 Spirit of turpentine, 1 fluid ounce.
 Tincture of capsicum, 1 fluid ounce.
 Tincture of guaiacum, 1 fluid ounce.
 Tincture of opium, 1 fluid ounce.
 Tincture of myrrh, 4 fluid ounces.
 Oil of origanum, 2 fluid ounces.
 Oil of wintergreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
 Gum camphor, troy, 2 ounces.
 Chloroform, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.
 Alcohol, 4 pints

Mix.

Glycerole of Chloral and Camphor.

Carlo Pavesi, of Mortara, recommends as a very effectual anodyne embrocation, in rheumatic, gouty, neuralgic and arthritic affections, the following mixture:

- R. Camphor in powder, 75 grains.
 Chloral hydrate, 60 grains.
 Glycerin, 4 drachms.
 Alcohol, 5 drachms.
 Oil of juniper, 30 minims.

Mix in a vial, and expose to a gentle heat (not over 40° C. or 104° F.), until solution has been effected. Let cool, and keep the vial well stoppered.

Aconite Liniment.

- R. Tr. aconiti,
 Oil terebinth, each 1 drachm.
 Tr. arnicæ, 2 drachms.
 Chloroformi,
 Aq. ammoniæ, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Lin. saponis comp., add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix.

— *W. J. Lamar.*

Liniment for Nephritic Colic.

- R. Chloroform, 15 parts.
 Extract of hyoscyamus, 15 parts.
 Laudanum (Sydenham), 5 parts.
 Oil of chamomile, 105 parts.

Mix. Rub well over the seat of pain.

Liniment.

- R. Oil sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aqua ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Tr. camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol, strong, 2 ounces
-

Stillingia Liniment.

The following is the eclectic formula for this liniment:

- R. Oil of stillingia, 1 fluid ounce.
Oil of cajeput, 4 fluid drachms.
Oil of lobelia, 2 fluid drachms.
Alcohol, 2 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Several formulæ have been published for preparations said to resemble this liniment. One is:

- R. Petroleum, 2 ounces.
Ammonia water, 1 ounce.
Brandy, 1 drachm.

Another directs:

- R. Crude oleic acid, 6 parts.
Crude petroleum, 5 parts.
Ammonia water, 25 parts.
Naphtha, 5 parts.
Water, sufficient.

Mix the first four ingredients, and add enough water to make the whole measure 40 parts.

OINTMENTS.

Among the soothing ointments bismuth ointment stands first. It is composed as follows :

- R. Bismuthi oxidi, 1 drachm
Acidi oleici, 1 ounce.
Ceræ albæ, 3 drachms.
Vaselini, 1 ounce.
Oil rosæ, 3 minims.

Dilute oxide of zinc ointment, ointment of the subnitrate of

bismuth, a drachm to the ounce, and of tannic acid in the same strength prove useful at times. When somewhat more stimulating ointments are called for carbolic acid in the strength of ten to thirty grains to the ounce will be found both stimulant and anti-pruritic.

Pruritus is at times a most distressing symptom in the eczema of old persons, and tar or carbolic acid will usually be found the most efficient remedy. An ointment of tar, one drachm to the ounce, may be used alone or in connection with a mercurial, as this :

R. Picis liquidæ, 1 drachm,
Ung. hydrarg. nitrat., 2 drachms.

R. Oleum tiglii, 1 drachm.
Ether sulph., 2 drachms.
Tr. iodine, 5 drachms.

External use.

—*Rex.*

A Good Dressing for Wounds.

I have employed with much satisfaction the following dressing for incised wounds, cuts and laceration of the tissues :

R. Acidi boracic, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Iodoformi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Collodion, 1 ounce.

Mix. Sig.—First cleanse the wound, then bring the edges together snugly and then pour the collodion mixture over the cut surface. Hold the edges together until the collodion has dried, then pour on two or three times so that the dressing will be firm. It will generally need no attention for five or six days or a week. In wounds on the face and head I employ the same dressing and do away with all stitches. No matter how long a cut or how jagged the edges are you can get union better, quicker and neater than by any other means. It is seldom necessary to apply more than one dressing, and one-half the time is saved in applying such dressings.—*S. T. Yount, M. D.*

Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

R. Lard,
Raisins,
Tobacco (fine cut), equal parts of each.
Simmer well together, strain and press out.

Parasiticide Ointment.

R. Salicylate mercury, 16 grains.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. This makes not only an excellent ointment against the parasitic skin diseases, but against eczema, pityriasis, and syphilitic vegetations.

Ointment for Anal Fissure.

After cleansing the fissure in the usual manner and drying with absorbent cotton, apply twice daily the following .

R. Corrosive sublimate, 5 grains.
Ext. belladonnæ, 1½ grains.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix. Make an ointment.

Pain is rapidly obtunded and cicatrization hastened in a remarkable manner.

Painless Caustic Powder.

Esmarch's painless caustic powder, for the removal of morbid growths, cancer, etc., is prepared after the following formula :

R. Arsenious acid, 1 part.
Morphiæ sulph., 1 part.
Calomel, 8 parts.
Pulv. gum arabic, 48 parts.

Mix. Sprinkle thick every day on a surface either raw or denuded of cuticle by a blister.

Goodell's "Four Chlorides."

R. Hydrargyri bichloridi, 2 grains.
Liq. potassi arsenitis, 1½ drachms.
Acid hydrochlor. dil., 4 drachms.
Tr. ferri chloridi, 4 drachms.
Syr. simplicis, 2 ounces.

Aqua, add quantity sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Mix and make solution. Sig.—Teaspoonful in wineglass of water three times a day after meals.

Excellent in chronic uterine affections as a general tonic.

Antiseptic Dressing for Open Wounds.

R. Iodoform, 2½ grammes.

Olei eucaylpti, 20 grammes.

Paraffin, 50 grammes.

Vaseline, 50 grammes.

Mix. Used as an application to ulcers and also as an emergency dressing.

Radam's Microbe Killer.

The interest excited by studies in bacteriology is not confined entirely to scientific circles. The popular mind has got hold of it, magnified it, and probably is now a fertile field for the propagation of quackery. One Mr. Radam, of Texas, has come forth with a great discovery that all diseases are due to microbes, and has therefore given to the world his preparation which is sure death to all microbes, and, it is to be inferred, is therefore a sure cure for all diseases. With a considerable amount of literary rot of this kind, Radam's Microbe Killer is introduced and advertised. Dr. R. C. Eccles, in a four and a half column article in the *Drug Circular*, manages to give the following formula for the preparation:

R. Sulphuric acid (strong), 4 drachms.

Hydrochloric acid, 1 drachm.

Red wine (about), 1 ounce.

Well water, 1 gallon.

Radam's Microbe Killer brings \$3 per gallon. Its use is not wholly unattended with danger, especially when used through long periods of time.

Mustard Plaster.

Mix the mustard with the white of an egg, instead of water. The result will be a plaster which will draw perfectly well, but will not produce a blister, even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain.

Thio-Resorcin.

This is the latest substitute for idoform. It consists of sulphur and resorcin; is without smell and entirely non-poisonous. It is used as a dusting powder, or can be used in ointment (20 per cent.) in psoriasis, scabies, etc.

Reducing Fat.

Mr. Davies, in his work on "Foods for the Fat," says that two rats, weighing twelve ounces, were placed on an exclusive diet of lean meat and water. They remained healthy in appearance, but steadily lost weight, and in a month's time weighed only eight and three-fourth ounces. They were now placed on a miscellaneous diet, and in a week's time weighed twelve and one-half ounces.

Embalming Fluid.

R. Arsenious acid, 14 ounces.
Caustic soda, 7 ounces.
Water, 20 ounces.

Carbolic acid sufficient to render the fluid, after stirring, opalescent. Then add water enough to make 100 ounces. Mix well.

Lice.

R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, 4 grains.
Alcoholis, 6 fluid drachms.
Ammonii chloridi, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aquæ rosæ, add quantity sufficient to make 6 fluid ounces.
Mix. Sig.—Apply once daily. (*In scabies and head lice.*)
—Tilbury Fox.

To Remove Powder Stains.

1st. Wash the skin with the following:

R. Ammonii biniod.,
Aquæ destill., equal parts.

This causes the spots gradually to turn to red.

2d. Remove the red stains by applying dilute hydrochloric acid.

Foreign Bodies in the Nose.

It is a common occurrence for children to get beans, grains of corn and other foreign substances up their noses. This simple remedy is easily applied: Get the child to open its mouth, place your own mouth over it and blow hard. The offending substance will be promptly expelled from the child's nose.

How to Give Podophyllin.

There are but few physicians who know how to properly prepare podophyllin for use. Order the podophyllin as bought and sold to be put up into a wedgewood mortar and most thoroughly triturated with equal parts of white sugar until the compound becomes impalpable, as the podophyllin, if given as bought and sold in its crude state, is almost sure to nauseate and gripe in full doses. Prepare podophyllin this way will find it to be generally free from the nauseating and griping tendency. As a compound podophyllin pill:

R. Triturated podophyllin and sugar, 1 drachm.

Leptandria, 1 drachm.

Rhei pulvis, 1 ½ drachms.

Capsici pulvis, 15 grains.

Ext. zingiberis, quantity sufficient to make pills number 90.

Mix. Dose, two to three pills after supper; if they do not move the bowels satisfactorily in twelve or fourteen hours, two more are to be given.

A Reliable Anodyne.

R. Chloroform, 1 drachm.

Hydrate chloral.,

Gum camphor, each 1 ounce.

Morphia sulph., 16 grains.

Mix by trituration in a mortar. Dose to 20 drops as often as necessary.

The Hypnotic.

Formula: Every fluid drachm contains 15 grains each of pure chloral hydrat. and purified brom. pot. and one-eighth grain each of gen. imp. ext. cannabis ind. and hyoscyam.

Dose: One-half to one fluid drachm in water or syrup every hour, until sleep is produced.

Reliable Ague Cure.

For fever and ague, and all bilious disorders produced by malaria, among which are intermittent and remittent fever, dumb ague, chill fever, aching bones, headache, bilious fever, bilious colic, etc. The prompt and permanent relief afforded by this

preparation is due to its power in counteracting malaria, and its direct action upon the liver and bowels, which rids the blood of superfluous bile and carries it out of the system, thus removing the cause of the disease.

DIRECTIONS.—The adult dose is 2 teaspoonfuls; 12 years, 1 teaspoonful; 8 years, $\frac{2}{3}$ teaspoonful; 4 years, $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoonful, three or four times a day when the fever is off. Continue until the fever is broken up, after which the above dose can be gradually decreased, and taken for at least a week after the fever has disappeared. In half the above doses this will be found an excellent tonic and appetizer when the lack of energy and drowsiness due to biliousness is felt.

FORMULA.—Sulph. quinine, 3; sulph. cinchonidia, 15; sulph. cinchona, 30; elix. vitriol, sufficient quantity to dissolve the sulphates; senna leaves, dandelion root, each 80; mandrake root, culver's root, each 40; cloves, cinnamon, each 20; capsicum, 5; sugar, 180; alcohol, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; 1280 parts. This formula contains 2 grains of the combined alkaloids of cinchona bark to each teaspoonful.

Neutralizing Cordial.

R. Soft water, 1 quart.
Bicarbonate potash, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ext. rhubarb, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Mix. Sig.—Boil thoroughly half an hour, bottle and set away until cool, then add two teaspoonfuls of essence of peppermint. Give from one-half teaspoonful to one tablespoonful.

In the diseases of children, peculiar to the summer months you will find it a very useful remedy. It is pleasant. Any child will take it.

In ordinary diarrhœa or dysentery it will act nicely; in severe cases you may add anything you think proper to it, as tincture opium, camphor, capsicum, kino, essence of peppermint, etc.

In cramps of stomach or bowels, with the addition of those articles just mentioned, it is *the remedy*. As a tonic add hydrastis can.

I have used it in the cough of measles with only carbonate of ammonia, one drachm to four ounces of the cordial.

Reliable Liver Regulator.

A valuable household remedy for all affections of the liver, irregularities of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, chills and fever, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-morbus cholera infantum, summer complaint, colic, jaundice, flatulence, heartburn, sour stomach, lack of energy, female weakness, and general indisposition. Being purely vegetable, this will be found a valuable remedy for general family use.

DIRECTIONS.—Adults should begin with a teaspoonful; persons 12 years old, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoonful; 8 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; 4 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful, at night, before retiring, gradually increasing until a cathartic effect is produced. Continue at the cathartic dose for several days, unless too severe, after which the dose may be decreased until nature resumes her functions. A few doses will be found beneficial in warding off malaria, bilious attacks and sick headache, when felt coming on.

FORMULA.—Senna leaves, dandelion root, each 80; mandrake root, culver's root, each 40; cloves, cinnamon, each 20; capsicum, 5; sugar, 180; alcohol, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; 1280 parts.

Neutralizing Cordial.

Under the head of "Neutralizing Cordial," "Syr. Rhei et Potassium Comp.," in April Brief, Dr. Beresford, of Hume, Ill., gives formulæ for the cordial. I wish to submit for benefit of Dr. J. M. Truscott, to whom the answer was made, that the following comes nearer the eclectic formula of Dr. John King, American Disp., and makes an elegant cordial, which is as follows :

- R. Ext. rhubarb fl., 1 ounce.
- Ext. hydrast. can. fl., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
- Potassii bicarb., 1 ounce.
- Ol. cinnam. Ceylon, 20 drops.
- Ol. menth. pip., 20 drops.
- Spts. vini galici (4 proof), 16 ounces.
- Syr. simp., quantity sufficient to make 24 ounces.

Dissolve oils in brandy, potash in syrup 6 ounces. Mix, filter and add syr. quantity sufficient to make 24 ounces.

"Old Reliable" Tonic and Laxative Bitters.

A good tonic ; an excellent appetizer ; a vigorous strengthener ; a mild laxative.

These bitters are confidentially recommended in all cases requiring a reliable tonic and laxative, such as indigestion, heart-burn, dyspepsia, chills and fever, loss of appetite, lack of energy, liver complaint, constipation, flatulency. Ladies who have become exhausted and debilitated by nursing or over-work will find in these bitters an excellent restorative. They will keep off attacks of malaria and other troubles due to malarial poisons, if taken occasionally as a preventive. They will give new strength and energy to the debilitated system no matter what the cause. Their composition is as follows : Bitter orange peel, 36 ; buckthorn bark, 18 ; gentian root. Roman chamomile flowers, cloves, cinnamon, ginger and coriander, each 9 ; sugar 144 ; alcohol, 25 per cent. 1152 parts by weight.

Buchu with Acetate of Potassium

And other well known diuretics, all largely used in the practice of medicine, for the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs, such as inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, non-retention of urine, Bright's disease, stone in the bladder, gravel or brick dust deposit, dropsical swellings, weakness arising from excesses or indiscretion, and all diseases of the urinary organs in either sex.

DIRECTIONS.—For an adult, 1 teaspoonful ; 12 years, 1-2 teaspoonful ; under 12 years, 5 to 20 drops, according to age.

FORMULA.—Fluid extract of buchu, 15 ; fluid extract of uva ursi, 10 ; fluid extract of juniper berries, 10 ; acetate of potassium, 10 ; sweet spirits of nitre, 15. Parts by weight.

Acidity of the Utero-Vaginal Mucous as a Cause of Sterility.

M. Charrier calls attention to a cause of sterility that has been little known. He says that in some women, who are in perfect health, sterility is caused by an acid mucus which is fatal to the spermatozoids. To relieve this condition, he has used successfully an alkaline treatment (alkaline drinks, alkaline baths, warm alkaline injections).

Birth Marks.

A mixture of collodion, 15 parts, corrosive sub., 1 part, if applied to small, superficial birth marks is stated by Professor Gross to act very nicely and effectively.

Ulcers of the Leg,

Of whatever variety, are usually first poulticed, if sloughy, and when clean, a dry powder dressing of bismuth, boric acid (impalpably powdered), or calomel, is used under bandage from the toes up, with elevation of the affected extremity. Should granulation be protuberant, they are strapped with the ordinary basket strapping of surgeon's plaster.

Kussmaul says that no man who works in quicksilver in the manufacture of looking glasses ever contracts syphilis.

Emetic Draught in Poisoning

R. Sulphate of zinc, 30 grains.

Powdered ipecacuanha, 30 grains.

Mix. Sig.—To be taken in water.

The action of the emetic is facilitated by giving plenty of tepid water. In narcotic poisoning it is often a most difficult matter to get the patient to vomit.

A few drops of essence turpentine removes the odor of iodoform from the hands.

Blister.

A thin piece of gauze should be placed between a *blistering plaster* and the skin, to prevent particles of the plaster adhering to the exudation and undergoing decomposition.

Odor of Iodoform.

Coffee finely powdered and mixed in an iodoform ointment will destroy the troublesome odor of the iodoform. The odor on the hands can be quickly and satisfactorily removed by washing the hands in strong coffee.

Balsam of fir completely disguises the smell of iodoform.

Condition of the Tongue Valuable in the Diagnosis of Gastric Disorders.

Doctor Wilson Fox gives, as valuable aids in the diagnosis of gastric disorders, the following condition of the tongue:

1st. Dyspepsia, with distinct atony of the stomach. The tongue broad, pale and flabby, the papillæ generally enlarged, more especially at the tip and edges.

2d. Dyspepsia from irritative causes. The tongue is redder than usual; often of a bright, florid color, or even raw-looking. It is often pointed at the tip, which, together with the sides, present an extreme degree of injection, the papillæ standing out as vivid red points. This form is often associated with aphthæ, and is most common in scrofulous children and phthisical adults.

3d. Dyspepsia from excessive or hurried eating is apt to present a tongue uniformly covered through the greater part of its surface with a thick fur, whitish or brownish, with some degree of enlargement and redness of the papillæ at the tip and edges.

4th. Neurosis of the stomach displays a tongue which, as a rule, is clean, though pale, broad and flabby.

Chloroform.

Death from chloroform need never occur, according to the doctrine of Syme, Lister and Hughes, if this simple rule be observed: "Never mind the pulse, never mind the heart, leave the pupil to itself. Keep your eyes on the breathing; and if it becomes embarrassed to a great extent, take an artery-forceps and pull the tongue well out." Syme never lost a case from chloroform, although he gave it 5,000 times. This simple rule enabled him (so he thought) to make this excellent record.

Chloroform Poisoning.

* Patients who have been over-chloroformed or anæsthetized may frequently be restored and their respiration aroused by the introduction of ice into the rectum.

Indications of the Tongue.

A white tongue is said to denote a febrile disturbance; a brown moist tongue, depression, blood poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, moist tongue, inflammatory fever; a glazed tongue, general fever, loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flabby tongue, feebleness, nervousness; a glazed tongue, with blue appearance, tertiary syphilis.

“Never guarantee a cure, or certain success, or a sure recovery, even for a mosquito bite; guarantee nothing except that you know your duty and will do it. Medicine is not a perfect science, and life is not a definite quantity. When pressed to tell whether any case of sickness is dangerous, reply promptly, ‘of course it is, because it is sickness, and all sickness is dangerous,’ and that even a well person has no guarantee for life from one day to another. Also remind the questioner that you do not keep the book of life, that your will and God’s will may differ, and that you cannot assure people that sickness of any kind is not dangerous or might not end in death; then tell them what you think of the case in point. Even in doing this, do not fail to leave yourself a reasonable margin for uncertainties.”

Muriatic Acid.

Tongue deep red and dry, the fur having a tinge of brown.

Poisoning by phosphorus is said to be relieved by turpentine. The two drugs combine and are eliminated without causing any serious trouble. Of course the turpentine should be administered at the outset.

Therapeutic Indications.

The red tongue calls for an acid, and the white fur with pale mucous membrane for an alkali.

Jaundice.

R. *Chiananthus*, 2 ounces.

Liriodendron, 2 ounces.

Berberis vulgaris, 2 ounces.

Pulverize and put into a gallon of good cider, and let it stand a few days. Sig.—A wineglassful three times a day just before eating.

If the patient has a strong constitution, give first a good dose of physic. If you cannot get the cider, then use the fluid extract.

Wayne's Diuretic Elixir.

This happy combination of buchu, juniper and acetate of potash, is a pleasant and most efficient diuretic.

Strangulation.

When a patient is choked or strangled, break an egg as quickly as possible and give him the white (do not beat it), and it will almost certainly dislodge the obstacle.

Bichloride of methylene is an anæsthetic which Sir Spencer Wells has now used in over two thousand operations. He has never known it to fail, and he has never been alarmed or even made uneasy by its effects, in over two thousand cases in which he has used it.

Mustard Plaster.

If molasses is used to mix the mustard with, the mustard plaster will remain flexible, and not dry, as when mixed with water. Lay a fine cloth over the plaster, then it will heat without blistering.

Brain Trouble.

- R. Cocaine muriate, 1 grain.
Ammon. bromide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Hydrate of chloral, 30 grains.
Aquæ anise, 2 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two or three hours in water, to a child one or two years old.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

- R. Precipitated sulphur, 1 drachm.
Acetate of lead, 1 drachm.
Salt (common), 2 drachms.
Glycerin, 8 fluid ounces.
Bay rum, 2 ounces.
Jamaica rum, 4 ounces.
Water, 16 ounces.

Shake before using.

Radway's Ready Relief. (J. J. Pierson, Ph. C.)

- R. Soap liniment, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Tincture of capsicum, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water of ammonia, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Take of

- R. Alcohol, 3 fluid ounces.
Fluid extract of sarsaparilla, 3 fluid ounces.
Fluid extract of stillingia, 3 fluid ounces.
Fluid extract of yellow dock, 2 fluid ounces.
Fluid extract of podophyllum, 2 fluid ounces.
Sugar, 1 ounce.
Iodide of potassium, 90 grains.
Iodide of iron, 10 grains.

Mix.

Day's Kidney Pad.

Take of

- R. Black cohosh, 1 ounce.
Gum benzoin, powdered, 1 ounce.
Gum guaiacum, powdered, 1 ounce.
Juniper berries, 1 ounce.
Queen of the meadow, 1 ounce.
Digitalis leaves, 2 ounces.
Oil of juniper, 1 ½ ounces.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder, and mix with the oils and gums. Make an oblong pad to wear over the kidneys. Said to be useful in kidney complaints.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

- R. Syrup of wild cherry, 6 drachms.
Syrup of squills, 3 drachms.
Tincture of bloodroot, 2 drachms.
Sweet spirit of nitre, 2 drachms.
Wine of antimony, 3 drachms.
Wine of ipecac, 3 drachms.
Syrup, 1 ½ ounces.
Acetate of morphia, 2 grains.
Spirit of bitter almonds, 1 drachm.

Mix.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer. (J. J. Pierson, Ph. C.)

- R. Spirit of camphor, about 2 ounces.
Tincture of camphor, about 1 ounce.
Tincture of guaiac, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Tincture of myrrh, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol, color, about 3 ounces.

Hop-Bitters.

The following is given as the composition of hop-bitters:

- R. Tincture of hops, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture of buchu, 3 drachms.
Tincture of senega, 3 drachms.
Podophyllin (dissolved in spirits of wine), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture of cochineal, 20 drops.
Distilled water, 1 pint.

Mix. These ingredients will cost about ten cents; selling price \$1.

Thompson's Eye Water.

- R. Sulphate of copper, 10 grains.
Sulphate of zinc, 40 grains.
Rose water, 2 pints.
Tincture of saffron, 4 drachms.
Tincture of camphor, 4 drachms.

Mix and filter.

Green's August Flower.

- R. Rhei, 6 drachms.
Hydrastis can., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Aloes carpens., 16 grains.
Foliæ menthæ pip., 2 drachms.
Capsici, 5 grains.
Sacchari, 8 ounces.
Alcohol, 3 fluid ounces.
Aquæ, 10 fluid drachms.

Mix the water and alcohol, and in this macerate the drugs; filter, and add sufficient dilute alcohol to make a pint; then add the sugar and dissolve.

A substitute for Kendall's Spavin Cure; and pronounced far superior to it.

Take of—

Oil of wormseed,	}	each 1 ounce.
Oil of origanum,		
Oil of spike,		
British oil,		
Oil of turpentine,		
Tincture of iodine,		
Camphor (gum), 2 ounces.		
Tincture of cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.		
Olive oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.		

Alcohol, sufficient to dissolve the camphor.

Mix. Sig.—To be used twice a day. If it blister, stop it for a few days.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

R. Fluid extract of cinchona, 16 ounces.
 “ “ “ columbo, 16 ounces.
 “ “ “ guaiac, 8 ounces.
 “ “ “ licorice, 4 ounces.
 Tincture of opium, 1 ounce.
 Podophyllin (resinous), 120 grains.
 Glycerine, 6 pints, fluid.
 Alcohol, quantity sufficient.

Dissolve the podophyllin in the alcohol, and add the rest of the ingredients. Mix them. Dose, a teaspoonful.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

R. Savin, 10 grams.
 Agaric, 5 grams.
 Cinnamon, 5 grams.
 Peruvian bark, 10 grams.
 Make a decoction of 220 grams.
 And add gum arabic, 10 grams.
 Sugar, 5 grams.
 Tincture of digitalis, 2 grams.
 Tincture of opium, 2 grams.
 Oil of anise, 8 drops.
 Dissolve in alcohol, 45 grams.

Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

- R. Powdered golden seal, 1 ounce.
Powdered aloes (cape), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water, 16 ounces.

Bottle up, tie the cork down tightly. Ready for use in ten days.

Green Wonder Oil.

- R. Terebinth. venet., 4 ounces.
Zinci sulphat., 15 grains.
Cupri acetat., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Bals. Peru, 1 drachm.
Oil olive,
Oil lidi, each 1 pound.

Boil the oils; when warm add the turpentine and zinc; when almost cold add the other ingredients and stir well. For scalds, burns, wounds and piles.

Wizard Oil.

The following is a fair analysis of Hamlin's Wizard Oil. The formula dates back to 1866, and hence is not a new discovery. It is, perhaps, fac-simile:

- R. Alcohol, 1 pint.
Gum camphor, 1 ounce.
Oil sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tr. myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tr. capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aqua ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

- R. Sneezewood, 1 ounce.
Bitter root, 4 drachms.
Liquorice root, 4 drachms.
White sugar, 4 ounces.
Essence of wintergreen, 1 ounce.
Boiling water, 8 fluid ounces.
Proof spirit, 19 fluid ounces.

Macerate the sneezewood and the roots with the menstruum for 48 hours; filter and add the sugar and wintergreen.

Jayne's Expectorant.

- R. Syrup of squill, 2 fluid ounces.
 Tincture of tolu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.
 Tincture of camphor, 1 fluid drachm.
 Tincture of lobelia, 1 fluid drachm.
 Tincture of digitalis, 1 fluid drachm.
 Tincture of opium, 2 fluid drachms.
 Powdered ipecac, 4 grains.
 Tartar emetic, 4 grains.

Dissolve the tartar emetic in the tincture of lobelia or digitalis and mix the remaining ingredients.

Green's Dropsy Cure.

The treatment originated with a Dr. Green, of Cherokee county Ga., the uncle of the Atlanta Doctor Green, who made a considerable reputation for the treatment and cure of dropsy.

It was from a nurse (an intelligent man), one of Doctor Green's ex-patients, that I learned his treatment and his mode of preparing it. Doctor Green directed any given amount, say an ounce of squills, parched or browned over a slow fire in an open vessel, in the same way that coffee is usually treated, until it acquired a dark-brown color, often removing it from the fire and waiting until it cooled, and then ground it in a coffee mill until reduced to a fine powder; mix of this pulv. squills half its weight of flour, made into pills or balls with simple syrup or honey. Of the pills he directed from twelve, twenty, and even sixty grains to be given at short intervals, in divided doses, to be followed in from four to six hours with tablespoonful doses of Epsom salts, repeated every two hours until ten, fifteen, or even twenty dejections followed their use, which generally resulted in the evacuation of the dropsical effusion.

"S. S. S."

- R. Old man's Gray-beard root, 1 bushel.
 Prickly ash root, 16 ounces.
 White and red sumac root, of each, 8 ounces.
 Sarsaparilla root, 10 ounces.
 Cupri sulphas., 8 drachms.

Sig.—One wineglassful four times a day. Strictly abstain

from horseback riding, butter or very greasy food, all kinds of spirits or fermented liquors. Of course the chancre must be treated in the usual manner.

Bruise the gray-beard and sumac's roots and put them with the sarsaparilla in an iron pot sufficient to hold eight gallons of water, or cover the roots completely with the water. Cover the pot with pine tops and boil slowly until the liquid assumes the color of ink. Strain while warm; add the blue stone.

Formula for "Warner's Safe Cure."

- R. Liverwort leaves, 8 ounces.
 Jamaica dogwood bark, 1 ounce.
 Ergot (grains), 4 ounces.
 Jaborandi leaves, 4 ounces.
 Wintergreen leaves, 2 ounces.
 Stillingia root, 4 ounces.
 Couch grass (trit. rep.), 8 ounces.
 Digitalis leaves, 125 grains.

Percolate with 25 per cent. alcohol to seven pints, then dissolve in the percolate nit. potash grains 2,500; add syrup simplex one pint. Mix.—Make solution. Sig.—Dose, half ounce.

For Domestic Animals.

RELIABLE CONDITION POWDERS.—1 pound packages. For horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. This powder, in addition to producing a sleek coat, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, and will be found invaluable for worms, bots, distemper, coughs and colds, inflammation of the lungs, heaves, thick or broken wind, stoppage and inflammation of the bowels, stoppage of water and all kidney and bladder disorders; highly recommended in epizootic and the distressing and fatal pink eye, and as a general tonic for cattle, sheep and hogs, also for hog cholera.

NOTE.—It is not necessary that horses should be kept from work while this powder is being used.

DIRECTIONS.—Give this powder in bran mash or wet grain. To bring a horse into good condition, 1 tablespoonful morning and evening for eight or ten days, then every other day for a week. For acute disorders 2 tablespoonfuls. Sheep and hogs can be given the same size doses as above once in twenty-four hours, preferably at night. Give cattle $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls as a dose.

FORMULA AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.—Gentian, tonic, 10 ; ginger, tonic and stimulant, 10 ; chloride sodium, tonic, stimulant and anthelmintic, 20 ; sulphate iron, tonic and anthelmintic, 10 ; rosin, diuretic, 10 ; saltpetre, diuretic, 5 ; buchu, diuretic, 2 ; sulphur, alterative, 10 ; blood root, expectorant, 2 ; black antimony, diaphoretic, 4 ; fœnugreek, farinaceous, 20 ; soda bicarbon, antacid, 5 ; charcoal, excellent in flatulence, 5 ; sulphate soda, laxative, 10 ; oil cake, laxative, 50. The above ingredients are warranted pure and of fresh materials.

Put up in packages containing 1 pound, full weight.

Reliable Poultry Powders.

To obtain the best results, feed your poultry regularly. Give them fresh water at each feeding. The last feed at night should be grain.

DIRECTIONS.—To keep poultry in good condition, give to every ten one tablespoonful of this powder in their feed three times a week. If they are sickly, have fever, or do not eat well, give them the above dose at every feed for a week, then return to the former dose. If they have cholera, separate those that are the worst and give them each spoonful of carbolic acid to each gallon of their drinking water, and wash their roosts and houses with a solution containing two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid to each gallon of water. Should any of them die, burn them.

FORMULA.—Capsicum, 1 ; fœnugreek, 8 ; soda bi-carbonate, gentian, sulphate iron, saltpetre, black antimony, each 2 ; lime, sulphur, glauber salt, pulverized alum, each 4 ; oil cake meal, 15. Parts by weight.

Red Horse Condition Powders.

Fœnugreek, powdered, 2 ounces.

Gentian, 2 ounces.

Black antimony, 2 ounces.

Capsicum, 2 ounces.

Cream of tartar, 2 ounces.

Rosin, 2 ounces.

Saltpetre, 2 ounces.

Myrrh, 1 ounce,

Ginger, 1 ounce.

Mix them.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. (Hager.)

Tartar emetic powdered, 2 grams.

Crude antimony, 20 grams.

Sulphur, 10 grams.

Saltpetre, 10 grams.

Fœnugreek, powdered, 40 grams.

Juniper berries, 10 grams.

Mix them.

Lice.

Lice and other parasites are removed from the hair quicker and better by a decoction of quassia, to which a little borax and glycerin have been added, than by almost any other known means.

Cloves as Moth Exterminators.

Whole cloves are said to be more effectual as moth destroyers than tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Lightning Renovator.

Castile soap, 4 ounces.

Hot water, 1 quart

When the soap is dissolved, add—

Water, 4 quarts.

Aquæ ammonia, 4 ounces.

Sulphuric ether, 1 ounce.

Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Mix. An excellent preparation for removing grease, etc.

A few drops of ammonia on a moist cloth will quickly remove finger-marks from windows and mirrors.

Raw beef applied to a black eye is the quickest method of curing it.

The taste and smell of turpentine are best masked by sulphuric ether. A mixture of turpentine, two drachms; ether, one drachm; syrup of orange, one ounce; and water, four ounces can be taken in teaspoonful doses quite readily.

Red Fire Without Sulphur.

- R. Nitrate of strontium, 18 parts.
Chlorate of potassium, 3 parts.
Shellac, 6 parts.

Dry the strontium by gentle heat; and after cooling mix with the other ingredients, previously powdered separately.

Another formula (which we have not tried) is:

- R. Nitrate of strontium, 12 parts.
Chlorate of potassium, 8 parts.
Milk sugar, 1 part.
Stearin, 2 parts.

The stearin is to be scraped or shaved into very thin ribbons to admit of sufficiently intimate admixture with the other ingredients.

Care should be taken in handling such inflammable mixtures. Make only as wanted, to avoid danger from spontaneous combustion.

Brilliant Signal Light.

If equal parts of magnesium dust and finely powdered chlorate of potassium are mixed, a compound is produced which, when brought in contact with a red-hot body, will burn with *lightning rapidity*, producing an intense white light. This is very suitable for signal purposes.—*Ph. Cent. H.*

A Good Label Mucilage.

Editor Medical Brief.—Many physicians do not have labels at all times for dispensing medicines, and find it inconvenient to carry mucilage in bottles to use on labels, when required. A good label mucilage may be made in a few minutes out of a thick solution of gum arabic, by adding three or four grains of sulphate of aluminum to the ounce. Apply this evenly on writing paper with a brush or fingers, and if not sticky enough, in a few minutes, when dry, apply another coat. Then, when dry, cut the sheets or leaves of paper into the size labels required. When the directions are written on the label, moisten with the tongue and apply to the bottle. It will remain permanently.

Mucilage for Envelopes.

Take a quarter or a pound of gum arabic, dissolve it in one pint of boiling water; add a piece of borax as large as a walnut, when thoroughly mingled with the water—which can be done by frequent stirrings—bottle in a large-mouthed bottle; through the cork pass a hen's feather, and you will have a pint of mucilage as good as the best. Shake the bottle occasionally for three or four days after it is corked. If the weather is hot, a table-spoonful of listerine will prevent all mould.

Mucilage for Labels.

Macerate five parts good glue in eighteen to twenty parts of water for a day, and to the liquid add nine parts of rock candy, and three parts of gum arabic. The mixture can be brushed upon paper while lukewarm; it keeps well, does not stick together, and when moistened adheres firmly to bottles. For labels of bottles, it is well to prepare a paste of good rye flour and glue, to which linseed oil, varnish and turpentine have been added in the proportion of half an ounce of each to the pound. Labels prepared in the latter way do not fall off in damp cellars.

To Protect Labels from Mould.

The labels upon vessels kept in damp cellars soon become obliterated in consequence of the paste becoming mouldy, and the growth of a fungoid vegetation, which is at first sporadic, but gradually covers the entire label. If, however, listerine is mixed with the paste, and the labels themselves are dipped into a weak solution of listerine, their destruction in this way is completely prevented.

Cement.

For cementing rubber or gutta-percha to metal: Pulverized shellac, dissolved in ten times its weight of pure ammonia. In three days the mixture will be of required consistency. The ammonia penetrates the rubber, and enables the shellac to take a firm hold, but as it all evaporates in time, the rubber is immovably fastened to the metal, and neither gas nor water will remove it.

Crystal Cement for Porcelain.

R. Bottger has examined a cement found in the German markets under that name, which he finds to be a simple solution of glue in the acetic acid. It is readily made by pouring acetic acid (of about 20 per cent.) over pieces of clear glue, sufficient to cover, and heating until a homogeneous clear thick-flowing mass is formed. It is used by heating the edges of broken articles and applying the previously melted cement by means of a brush; the surfaces of the fracture being pressed firmly together and the mended object allowed to remain undisturbed for twelve to twenty-four hours.

Diamond Cement.

White glue, 1 pound.

White lead, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.

Soft water, 1 quart.

Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Melt the glue in the water in a water bath; then add the white lead, and lastly the alcohol, stirring well.

Jewelers' Turkish Cement.

Put into a bottle two ounces of isinglass and one ounce best gum arabic; cover them with proof spirit; cork loosely, and place the bottle in a vessel of water; then boil it till a thorough solution is effected; then strain for use.

Using Whitewash.

Slake stone lime with just enough boiling water to cause it to crumble down fine. Then add enough boiling water to make the vessel half full. Into this pour a quart of thin flour and rice paste, add a gill of carbolic acid, and pour on enough boiling water to fill the vessel. Whitewash the poultry houses, both inside and outside, once a month. If it can be applied hot, so much the better. Let the floors be well sprinkled with it, also.

Acid Bath Useful in Cases of Inactive Liver.

R. Acid nitrici, 12 drachms.

Acid hydrochlorici, 1-3 ounces.

Aquæ calidæ, 30 centigrams.

Mix. To be prepared in a wooden bath. The patient should remain in it from ten to twenty minutes.

For Chronic Liver Diseases.

Ammon. chlorid., 2 drachms.

Acid. nitro-muriat., 2 fluid drachms.

Aquæ, quantity sufficient to make 3 ounces.

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful in water before each meal.

The same mixture, but with half the water, to be painted over the region of the liver three times daily.

This is an old "Navy" formula, and is well known to every surgeon who has served in the navy. It has a well-earned celebrity in the treatment of chronic hepatic derangements, especially such as are due to alcohol or tropical heat. It should not be continued more than a week.

Tasteless Castor Oil.

Mix together castor oil and glycerine in equal parts. With this combination, it will only require half a drachm of castor oil to produce a decided cathartic effect. The oil must be added slowly to the glycerine in a mortar, and the mixture must be well rubbed together. *The castor oil taste is completely disguised.*

Laxative For Piles.

Take equal parts cream of tartar and lac. sulphur. Mix, and take one or two teaspoonfuls before breakfast.

Purgative.

R. Socotrine aloes, 2 ounces.

Bicarbonate of soda, 6 ounces.

Comp spt. lavender, 2 ounces.

Aquæ, 3 pints.

Macerate for a fortnight and filter. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls one hour before dinner.

Purgative effect of the following is not severe, and is commonly without pain :

R. Ext. belladonnæ, 3 grains.

Ext. nucis vomicæ, 6 grains.

Podophyllin, 5 to 9 grains.

Ext. aloes, 18 grains.

Mix. Divide into eighteen pills. Sig.—Take one when required.

The Administration of Acids.

In the prescribing of acids one should remember that acids check acid secretions, and increase alkaline secretions. And that alkalies stimulate and increase acid and check alkaline secretions.

Pleasant Laxative.

R. Magnesiæ sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Magnesiæ carb., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Potass. bitart., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Sulphur sublim., $\frac{1}{3}$ ounce.

Mix. Sig.—From a teaspoonful to tablespoonful of the powder in a wine of sugar and water before breakfast.

Remember This.

Camphor is excellent for the expulsion of mosquitoes from a house. Use it in this way: Take a piece of the gum about as large as a walnut and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding this over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and not one will be found in the room next morning, even if the windows be left open all night.

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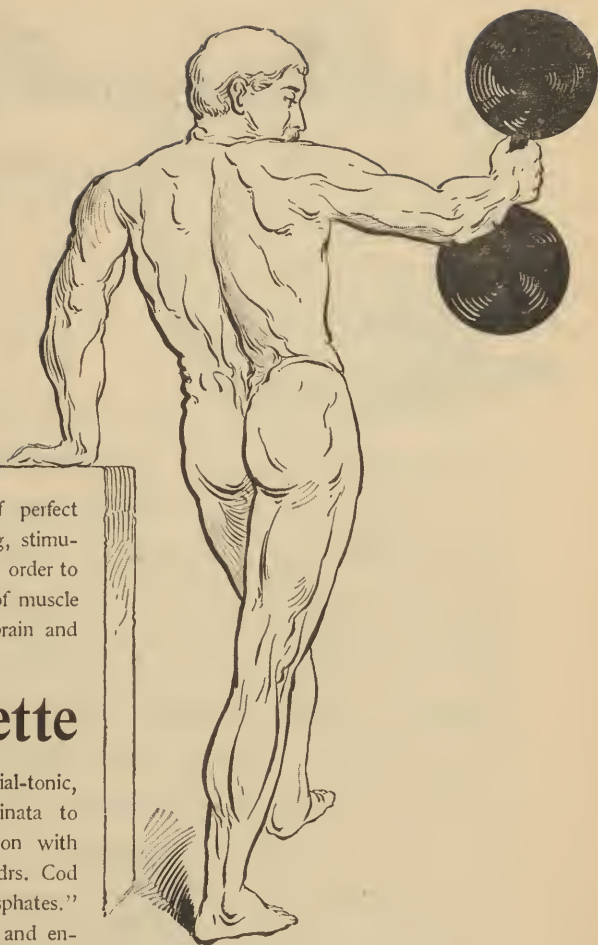


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